

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1963.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

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THREEPENCE  
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## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

The PROFESSORSHIP of SANSKRIT being NOW VACANT, the Council are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from Gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for the Appointment.  
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.

CANDIDATES for the FULLERIAN PROFESSORSHIP of PHYSIOLOGY are requested to apply, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, R.L., on or before SATURDAY, July 1, 1865.  
H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

## THE RAPHAEL ROOM at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, containing Raphael's Cartoons designed for Tapestry, lent by Her Majesty the Queen, and other Decorative Designs, was opened on Whit-Monday.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE SECOND GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 14.

Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on Vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Gates open at Two o'clock.

## ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

SPECIAL SHOW of AZALEAS will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, June 17, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Grounds, 530 to 6, Tottenham Court Road, London, W. Tickets to Fellows' Friends, 2s. 6d.; the Public, 3s. 6d. Either of the above purchased on the day, 5s.

## ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and EXHIBITION of BUILDING INVENTIONS, PATENTS, &c., 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, NOW OPEN DAILY.—

Admission, One Shilling; Season Tickets, admitting to this and the Exhibition of the Photographs of the Society of London, and to the Lectures and Conversations, Half-a-Crown.—Lecture for Tuesday, June 13, at 8 o'clock, p.m., 'On Art Follies,' by Dr. Car. Dresser.

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.S. } Hon.  
JAMES EDMESTON, F.R.I.B.A. } Secs.

## BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—No. XIX. of the 'PROCEEDINGS' is now published, price 3s., containing the Communications made at the Ordinary Meeting on April 19, including Papers by Messrs. A. S. Herschel, C. O. F. Cator, L. Cassella, G. J. Symonds, &c.  
By Order of the Council,  
JAS. GLAISHER, F.R.S. } Secs.  
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T. W. BRADLEY, Hon. Sec.

## ATHENÆUM CLUB.—NOTICE IS

HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held on FRIDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock, to consider and determine upon the Reports of the Clubhouse.  
By order of the Committee.  
June 6, 1865.

## ECCLÉSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President.—A. J. B. BERSFORD HOPE, Esq. LL.D. D.C.L. F.R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, &c.  
78, New Bond-street, London, W.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the ECCLÉSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at Eight o'clock, p.m., at the Rooms of the Architectural Exhibition, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, W.

A Discussion will be held on Restoration, Conservative and Destructive.  
Ladies and Gentlemen, not Members of the Society, are invited to the Meeting.

Rev. BENJN. WEBB, 3, Chandos-street, W.  
Rev. H. L. JENNIE, Preston, Sandwich,  
Honorary Secretaries.

## GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—CRYSTAL

'PALACE'—REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, June 23, MESSIAH, &c., June 25; SELECTION, Wednesday, June 27; ISRAEL IN EGYPT, Friday, June 30. Plans, and Programmes, and Tickets, on Sale at the Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall.  
Ornament—Stalls, Three and Two and Half Guineas; the single Stalls, 25s. and One Guinea; 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats 5s., or 2s. 6d. the three days.  
Rehearsal.—Numbered Stalls, 5s. Admission Tickets, 7s. 6d. Only a limited number will be issued at this price; the next issue will be at 10s. 6d. each.

## GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—ONE and

THREE DAYS' EXCURSIONS to the Great FULL REHEARSAL, including Admission at Low Rates. Also Return Tickets, extending over the Three Days of the Festival, will be issued by nearly all the Principal Railway Companies. Particulars of the extraordinary facilities which will thus be afforded for witnessing this GREAT MUSICAL CELEBRATION will be issued by each Company in a few days.  
By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.  
Crystal Palace, June 4.

## HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Half-Guinea

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To be delivered by the Rev. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer in Public Reading at King's College, London.

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NEWSPAPER





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**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, June 16, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late RICHARD THOMSON, Esq., 30 Years Librarian to the London Institution; comprising English Bibles, Works on Angling, Privately Printed Books, Publications of the Learned Societies, the various Works of Dr. Dibdin, and a great variety of useful and capital Books in the different branches of English Literature, all in fine condition.**

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On view the day before and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

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Also a few beautiful Pictures, including Works of Bridell, Crewick, Frith, Goodall, Horsley, Hillingford, Linnell, Le Jeune, O'Neill, Smith, Topham and Whurnd.

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Lady Gordon has lived with the Arabs, and become Bint el Beled—a daughter of the country. The present visit to the Nile was not her first; she stayed her year and a half upon the river and its banks; and she has friends and kinsmen in important posts in Egypt. This should be said by way of warrant that her stories of the people and their ways of living and thinking are not dropped by her in either ignorance or sport. These stories will be rather surprising to people who have been taught to regard the Arabs as dirty and lazy, harem life as a sink of iniquity, and Islam as a foul and corrupting creed.

A pious old Scotch friend, who called on Lady Gordon at El-Uksur, told her, in the course of a long and orthodox wail on the state of Egypt, that there was some truth certainly in the Moslem faith, but that this portion of truth was the work of Satan, whose "meenisters" the Ulama were. Lady Gordon adds, that as Satan would have it, the people were just then reading the Koran in the hall, and that one of them, who was giving a feast that day at his own expense, came in at the instant and politely offered the Scotch critic a dish of sweets. She is very fond of telling these little anecdotes in favour of Arab toleration. Of her Arab teacher, Sheikh Yousuf, a teacher of the law,—a man whom the Jews would have called a Rabbi, a Master,—we grow in these 'Letters' to be fond as of a familiar friend; and this no less on account of his child-like wisdom and insight as to moral and spiritual things, than for his gentleness of manner and his purity of heart. Sheikh Yousuf is indeed woefully ignorant of many things; he never in his life wore gloves, ate with a fork, or tasted pale ale; he has but a vague notion of the dignities and uses of a bishop, and never heard of a public meeting in his life. Yet, in Lady Gordon's opinion, this untutored son of the desert has a good deal of natural piety and of acquired toleration. He abstains from tobacco, and preaches to his neighbours once a week—on Friday. He reads and believes in the holy books, including the New Testament; which last, he says, is a true book, only the bad Christians have perverted its sense in many ways. When it was proposed to send a young boy to England, the simple Sheikh desired Lady Gordon to read the Gospels with the boy before he left Egypt, so that he might understand them truly, and not fall into peril of his soul through the inventions of vulgar and bad people.

Yousuf has some ideas which Lady Gordon

quotes with high approval. "I was talking the other day with Yousuf about people trying to make converts, and I uttered that eternal *bêtise*, 'Oh, they mean well!'—'True, O lady! perhaps they do mean well, but God says in the noble Koran that he who injures or torments those Christians whose conduct is not evil, merely on account of religion, shall never smell the fragrance of the garden (paradise). Now, when men begin to want to make others change their faith, it is extremely hard for them not to injure or torment them; and therefore I think it better to abstain altogether, and to wish rather to see a Christian a good Christian, and a Muslim a good Muslim.'"

After telling a story in which a doctor of the law had likened her to a good Moslem, Lady Gordon sums up, in a few words, her observations on the religious change now passing over Islam:—"I believe that a great change is taking place among the Ulama; that Islam is ceasing to be a mere party-flag, just as occurred with Christianity; and that all the moral part is being more and more dwelt on. My great Alim also said I had practised the precepts of the Koran; and then laughed, and said, 'I suppose I ought to say, the Gospel; but what matters it? The truth (el Hakk) is one, whether spoken by our Lord Eesa or by our Lord Mohammad.'"

To like the Arabs as Lady Gordon likes them, you must not only live among them, but have some natural genius for the study of their manners. Very particular persons are not likely to do it. To pious British females in general, the Egyptian fellahien will always present themselves as "poor things." French women do not easily get used to them. Rachel, for her sins, went up the Nile, and stayed three months in the very village occupied by our countrywoman; she hated it so that, on embarking to leave, she turned back and spat on the ground, and cursed the place inhabited by such savages. We can well believe it. And yet Sheikh Yousuf lived there, as well as Mustapha, the consular agent, who keeps a clerk, and lends his horses, and gives dinners, and receives no pay! What is a man like Yousuf to Mdle. Lecoureur? "French women," says Lady Gordon, "generally do not like the Arabs, who, they say, are not at all 'galants.' As I write this, I laugh to think of *galanterie* and Arab in one sentence, and glance at 'my brother' Yousuf, who is sleeping on a mat, quite overcome with the Simoom, which is blowing, and the fast which he is keeping to-day as the eve of the Eed el-Kebir." As an Arab dare not look into a woman's face, unless she is his wife or slave, it is quite easy to see how a French actress should find him wanting in gallantry.

Eating with the hands, instead of with knives and forks, is another great trial of manners, in which the poor Arab comes off badly in the opinion of most Europeans. A great deal can be said in favour of eating with the fingers, and Lady Gordon says she has come to prefer food with fingers—Arab fingers, as she explains, "which are washed fifty times a day." We have ourselves been on the Nile, and have tented in the Desert; and we can say thus much in confirmation of our author's experience, that we have no objection to eating with fingers—for Arabs. For ourselves, we prefer knives and forks. More than once we tried to dip into a common dish of stewed olives, mutton and lentils; but the English feeling in favour of forks was too strong, and after two or three trials we gave up the attempt to conquer this particular prejudice. But then our opportunities were limited; we had not been a year and a half in an Arab village and learnt, like Lady Gordon, to live upon nothing.

Like every one who dwells in the East, Lady Gordon sees how wonderfully the daily life of sheikhs and peasants explains the Holy Scriptures, and she has many a sly little laugh in her letters over the ignorance of men who ought to do better things. For example, she says in one place:—"I received an *Illustrated News*, with a print of a ridiculous Rebekah at the Well, from a picture by Hilton. With regard to eastern subjects, two courses are open—to paint, like mediæval painters, white people in European clothes, or to come and see. Mawkish Misses, in fancy dress, are not 'benât el-Arab,' like Rebekah; nor would a respectable man go on his knees like an old fool before the girl he was asking in marriage for the son of his master. Of all comical things, though, Victor Hugo's 'Orientales' is the funniest. *Elephants at Smyrna!* Why not at Paris and London? *Quelle couleur locale!* Sheikh Yousuf had a good laugh over Hilton's Rebekah, and the camels, more like pigs as to their heads. He said we must have strange ideas of the books of Towrat (the Pentateuch) in Europe." And Sheikh Yousuf is assuredly right about our strange notions of the Pentateuch.

Of all the great questions which agitate human beings, that of the relations of man to woman is beyond compare the most complex and attractive, and it is also that in which Eastern life affords us an experience wholly unlike our own. In Egypt, as in every part of Islam, the man has rights which Europe denies to him, and the woman has rights which Europe denies to her. The chief of these rights are: that the man can marry four wives, and buy as many slaves for concubines as his purse will permit; and that the woman has a perfect claim to maintenance, and to all her powers as a citizen and a human being. In Europe, where men have made the laws and the public opinion, we think a great deal of the fact of polygamy, and in many of our thoughts the whole system of life in the East appears to turn upon this domestic arrangement as the cardinal fact. It may be that it does so turn. Many male voices assure us of it. But then, we know that it is extremely hard for a man who merely stays in Cairo or sails up the Nile to learn anything trustworthy about the harem. Only a woman can enter that secret corner of a Moslem's home, and few English women have had the opportunities of seeing and hearing of these strange matters for themselves. Miss Martineau speaks very strongly against harem life; but then Miss Martineau is neither a mother nor a wife, and her knowledge of conjugal relations is necessarily slight and secondhand. It is doubtful whether any English matron would consider an old maid a fair judge of married life, even in our own country. On this delicate topic, Lady Gordon is particularly full and explicit. We believe her letters were written to her mother and her daughter, ladies with whom she had no reason to be reserved on such points, and whether her observations on Arab domestic life should prove to be final or otherwise, the matter which she presents is curious and startling. To begin with, unlike Miss Martineau, she is enamoured of Oriental female charms:—"If I can get hold of a handsome fellahieh here, I will get her photographed, to show you in Europe what a woman's breast can be, for I never knew it before I came here: it is the most beautiful thing in the world, and gloriously independent of stays or any support."

Lady Gordon is so well known in society as a woman of beautiful race, that her compliment to the Egyptian peasant may be taken at its highest value without injustice. Now, let us

descend at once on the domestic carpet. Says Lady Gordon:—

"There are a good many things about 'hareem' here, which I am barbarian enough to think extremely good and rational. I heard from an ear-witness a conversation which passed between an old Turk of Cairo, and a young Englishman, who politely chaffed him about Muslim license. Upon this the venerable Turk, who had been in Europe, asked some questions as to the nature and number of the Englishman's relations to women, which the latter was wholly unable to answer. 'Well, young man,' said the Turk, 'I am old, and was married at twelve; and I have seen, in all my life, seven women; four are dead, and three are happy and comfortable in my house. *Where are all yours?*' (As a woman is never seen but by her husband or possessor, the word has acquired another meaning.)—It was a very difficult question for the European to answer. On another occasion, we read:—

"I heard a curious illustration of Arab manners to-day. I met Hasan, the janissary of the American Consulate, a very respectable, good man. He told me he had married another wife since last year. I asked, What for? It was the widow of his brother, who had always lived in the same house with him, like one family, and who died, leaving two boys. She is neither young nor handsome, but he considered it his duty to provide for her and the children, and not let her marry a stranger. So you see that polygamy is not always sensual indulgence; and a man may thus practise greater self-sacrifice than by talking sentiment about deceased wives' sisters. I said, laughing, to Omar, as we went on, that I did not think the two wives sounded very comfortable. 'Oh no! not comfortable at all for the man, but he takes care of the woman; that is what is proper. That is the good Muslim.'"

This feeling, says Lady Gordon, is universal in Egypt. In noticing, a few days ago, the Mohammedan laws, we spoke of the husband's obligation to maintain his wife at all costs. Lady Gordon tells a little story in point:—

"A man married at Alexandria and took home the daily provisions for the first week; after that, he neglected it for two days, and came home with a lemon in his hand. He asked for some dinner, and his wife placed the stool and the tray and the washing-basin and napkin, and on the tray the lemon cut in half. 'Well, and the dinner?'—'Dinner!—you want dinner!—where from? What man are you to want women, when you don't keep them! I am going now to the Kâdee, to be divorced from you;' and she did. The man must provide all necessaries for his hareem, and if she has money or earns any, she spends it in dress. If she makes him a skull-cap or a handkerchief, he must pay for her work. All is not roses for these Eastern tyrants,—not to speak of the unbridled license of tongue allowed to women and children. Zeyneb hectors Omar, and I can't persuade him to check her. 'How I say anything to it, that one child?'"

Omar is a perfect treasury of unconscious fun and knowledge. He is an index to Egyptian life. Here, to wit, is a curious trait. In Europe men may speak to each other of many delicate things which they could not speak to a woman about. In Egypt it is the other way. A man may speak to a woman, not his wife, of things which it would be considered indecorous for him to mention to a man. Thus, when Selem Effendi told Lady Gordon about his purchase of a young black slave for his hareem, Omar said it is proper to say such things to a lady, but wrong to mention them *before men*. Again, Omar gave Lady Gordon a very particular account of his own marriage. "I intimated," she writes, "that English people were not accustomed to some words he used, and might be shocked; upon which he said, 'Of course I not speak my hareem to English gentleman, but to good lady can speak it.'"

From Omar, indeed, we get many a curious glimpse into this unknown hareem life.—

"He tells me his domestic affairs and talks about the women of his family, which he would not do to a man. He refused to speak to his brother, a very grand dragoman, who was with the Prince of Wales. This man came up to us in the hotel at Cairo and addressed Omar, who turned his back on him. I asked the reason, and Omar told me how his brother had a wife, 'an old wife,—been with him long time, very good wife.' She had had three children, all dead; all at once the dragoman, who is much older than Omar, declared he would divorce her and marry a young woman. Omar said, 'No, don't do that, keep her in your house as head of your household, and take one of your two black slave-girls as your hareem;' but the other insisted, and married a young Turkish wife; whereupon Omar took his poor old sister-in-law to live with him and his own young wife, and cut his grand brother dead. See how characteristic! the urging his brother to take the young slave-girl 'as his hareem,' like a respectable man; that would have been all right; but what he did was 'not good.' 'I'll trouble you' (as Mrs. — used to say) to settle these questions to every one's satisfaction. Omar's account of the household of his other brother, a confectioner, with two wives, was very curious. He and his wife and they all live together; one of the brother's wives has six children; three sleep with their own mother, and three with their other mother, and all is quite harmonious."

It is certainly very odd, and quite unlike what English people fancy polygamy must be. Until we came to govern India and to study the Mohammedan law, most of us imagined that an Oriental woman was a slave—a slave to a brutal and voluptuous tyrant—who found a ready punishment for her infidelities in the bowstring or the rack. We never dreamt that an Arab wife had rights. We never conceived the idea of an Oriental being compassionate towards the weaker sex, and were probably unacquainted with the Moslem duty of "concealing evil." Once on a time, Lady Gordon surprised her pious servant into the avowal of a doctrine that will undoubtedly shock every "well-regulated mind":—

"It is impossible to conceive how startling it is to a Christian, to hear the rules of morality applied with perfect impartiality to both sexes, and to hear Arabs who know our manners say that Europeans are 'hard upon their women,' and do not fear God and conceal their offences. I asked Omar, who is very correct in his notions, whether, if he saw his brother's wife do anything wrong, he would tell her husband. (N.B., he can't endure her.) 'Certainly not,' he said, 'I must cover her with my cloak.'"

Of course, the offence of unchasteness is very great; but the Arab holds it to be equally great in man and in woman; and his instinct revolts against the terrible punishment sometimes inflicted on the weaker party to this sin.

Mr. Palgrave's 'Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia' is a much longer and graver work than Lady Gordon's 'Letters'; having a different kind of interest for its readers, and, indeed, appealing to a different class of readers altogether. Lady Gordon's is a book for everybody; a volume for the summer lawn, for the sea-side, and the easy-chair; an idleness, a delight and a pastime. Mr. Palgrave addresses the geographer and the politician, who must take to him map in hand, and with all that has been written on Arabia fresh in his mind. He is expected to know everything about places the very names of which are not to be found in ordinary maps of the country—Ma'an, for example, Mr. Palgrave's point of departure. The 'Narrative,' in truth, is a piece of solid reading, both in its matter and its type.

In the East, a man travels at a great disadvantage compared to a woman. A woman may enter an Arab household, a man may not. More than half the world—and by far the most fascinating

portion of it—is, therefore, cut off absolutely from masculine observation. A man can see the outskirts of things: in towns, the walks, the public gardens, the streets, the caravanserais; and in the country, the fields, wells, mountains, sand plains, and so forth; but of the domestic life he can study absolutely nothing. Still, even in matters open to man's observation, there is a great deal yet for us to learn in the Arabian peninsula—geography, ethnology, topography and agriculture; and we will say very confidently that in these matters of public knowledge no work of recent years has added so much to the stock of general information about Arabia as Mr. Palgrave's 'Narrative.'

Mr. Palgrave has gone over a new route from the Dead Sea to the Persian Gulf, and, contrary to the expectation of most persons, he has found that instead of a magnificent waste, peopled only by a few nomadic Shammar and Anazi Bedouins, it is in a great measure a settled country, sprinkled with towns and villages, having resident kings and sheikhs, with a fixed policy, a peaceful commerce, and extending alliances. In fact, the result of his journey is to give us a new map of Arabia. More than a new map, indeed, he gives us. Unlike Lady Gordon, who has been studying Arab life in its domestic as well as in its public aspects, he thinks poorly of his Oriental friends, and he is especially fierce upon their religious practices. Mr. Palgrave asks his reader to dismiss all his romantic and excited notions about Bedouin freedom, Arabic culture, and Mohammedan piety. These are all delusions, he asserts in a thousand places. The Bedouins are false and brutal savages; the Arabs have no science (never had any, he says, not even the Moors of Cordova and Granada); and while he maintains that the faith of Islam never exercised much real influence in Arabia, he somewhat inconsistently, as it seems to us, declares that Islam is one of the main causes, perhaps the chief cause, of the backward condition of Arabia. These views being novel, to say the least, we should have been glad to know a little more of the critic than he has been pleased to tell us. Is he free from national and sectarian bias? What were his objects in travel? How far were his disguises and misrepresentations necessary to his safety? What are his religious opinions? Two rays of light we get upon these questions in the Preface: Mr. Palgrave tells us that he was in connexion with the Order of Jesus, and that Louis Napoleon paid his expenses.

What mysteries of purpose these two statements may be held to cover, we shall not affect to guess; but Mr. Palgrave would not have made them public unless he had desired his reader to bear them in mind. With the caution implied in this reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Palgrave travelled in Arabia, we may quote his opinions about the Arabs; the wild Arab of the Desert and the settled Arab of the inland towns:—

"Arab nationality—thus far like that of the historical Jew or the Highlander—is and always has been from the very earliest times based on the divisions of families and clans, tribes as they are often called; nor is the name misapplied if taken in its original sense of hereditary alliance, without the additional idea of barbarism and unsettled life often annexed to it in its modern application. The tribes, or clans, were soon, by the nature of the land itself, divided each and every one into two branches, correlative, indeed, but of unequal size and importance. The greater section remained as townsmen or peasants in the districts best susceptible of culture and permanent occupation, where they still kept up much of their original clannish denominations and forms, though often blended, and even at times obliterated by the fusion inseparable from civil and



social organization. The other and lesser portion devoted themselves to a pastoral life, for which the desert, that is, about a third in extent of the Arabian Peninsula, affords ample scope. They, too, retained their original clannish and family demarcations, but unsoftened by civilization and unblended by the links of close-drawn society; so that in this point, and indeed in this alone, they have continued to be the faithful depositaries of primeval Arab tradition, and constitute a sort of standard rule for the whole nation. Hence, when genealogical doubts and questions of descent arise, as they often do, among the fixed inhabitants—or 'dwellers in brick,' to give citizens and villagers their collective Arab denomination—recourse is often had to the neighbouring Bedouins for a decision unattainable in the complicated records of town life; whereas the living Gwilym of the desert can readily explain every quartering and surcharging in every scutcheon of Arab nobility. But in all other respects, in religion, arts, science, and civilization, these heralds of the wilds have naturally enough retrograded rather than advanced one step beyond their first condition. How, indeed, could it be otherwise, with the desert for their only teacher, and camels and ostriches for fellow-scholars? Hence, while the fixed population have added to their first stock-in-hand of knowledge and arts many of the new acquirements and ameliorations which the progressive law of the human mind, when under favourable circumstances, never fails to bring among men, the Bedouins have, on the other hand, receded to the utmost limit of barbarism possible among Arabs, and have at last become such as we now see them; till they bear the same relation to the rest of their fellow-countrymen that a wild crab offshoot below does to the thriving and fruit-laden branches above."

Even their vaunted hospitality to strangers, though it is not denied, is explained away into something less than the wild virtue which it looks like in our ordinary books:—

"Their open-handedness often springs more from the childish levity of the savage than from true and praiseworthy liberality of character. Like an infant that stretches out its small hands and opens its little mouth for whatever comes within its reach, be it a guinea or a cherry, and with almost equal readiness lets its new acquisition drop no sooner than grasped, the Bedouin is at once rapacious and profuse, coveting all he sees, without much distinction of its worth, and lightly parting with what he has already appropriated, from very incapacity to estimate or appreciate its value. To give, to beg, or to plunder are for him correlative acts, all arising in the main from the same immense ignorance of what property really is, and what its importance; and thus he is often scarce more entitled to commendation for the one act than liable to serious blame for the other; in a word, he knows no better. Besides, he has in general but little to offer, and for that very little he not unfrequently promises himself an ample retribution, by plundering his last-night's guest when a few hours distant on his morning journey."

It may be added, in this connexion, that Mr. Palgrave runs down, not only the Bedouin, but his camel, his ass, and everything that is his. Against the camel he nurses an implacable hatred, and our old favourite "ship of the desert" comes out very badly indeed from his shaping hands. But the great vials of Mr. Palgrave's wrath are reserved for the Bedouin, upon whom, and upon whose friends, he has poured out all his indignation. For example—

"The European public is deluged with accounts of Arab customs, Arab ways, Arab qualities, houses, dresses, women, warriors, and what not; the most part from materials collected in Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Irak, perhaps Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco; or at the best in Djiddah and on the Red Sea coast. Sometimes a romantic spirit will furnish scenes among the hybrid Bedouins of Palmyra as portraits of Arab life; sometimes we are invited to study Arab society in a divan at Cairo or Aleppo. Such narratives, however accurate they may be for the localities and races they describe, have not an equal claim to the title of

correct delineations of Arabs and of Arab customs. The case appears to me much as if the description of a backwoodsman of Ohio should be given for a faithful portrait of a Yorkshire farmer, or the ways and doings of Connaught for a sketch of Norfolk life and manners. Syria and Egypt, Palmyra and Bagdad, even less Mosoul and Algiers, are not Arabia, nor are their inhabitants Arabs. The populations alluded to are instead a mixture of Curdes, Turcomans, Syrians, Phenicians, Armenians, Berbers, Greeks, Turks, Copts, Albanians, Chaldeans, not to mention the remnants of other and older races, with a little, a very little Arab blood, one in twenty at most, and that little rediluted by local and territorial influences. That all more or less speak Arabic is a fact which gives them no more claim to be numbered among Arabs, than speaking bad English makes an Englishman of a native of Connaught or of Texas. For the popular figure of the Bedouin, I must add, that even were he sketched, as he rarely is, from the genuine nomade of Arabia, it would be no juster to bring him forward as an example of Arab life and society, than to publish the 'Pickwick Papers,' or 'Nicholas Nickleby,' with 'Scenes in High Life,' or 'Tales of the Howards,' on the back. These unlucky and much-talked-of Bedouins in the Syrian, also mis-called Arabian, desert, are in fact only hybrids, crosses between Turcoman and Curdish tribes, with a small and questionable infusion of Arab blood, and that too none of the best, like a wine-glass of thin claret poured into a tumbler of water. In short, among these races, town or Bedouin, we have no real authentic Arabs. Arabia and Arabs begin south of Syria and Palestine, west of Basrah and Zobeir, east of Kerak and the Red Sea. Draw a line across from the top of the Red Sea to the top of the Persian Gulf; what is below that line is alone Arab: and even then do not reckon the pilgrim route, it is half Turkish; nor Medinah, it is cosmopolitan; nor the sea-coast of Yemen, it is Indo-Abyssinian; least of all Mecca, the common sewer of Mahometans of all kinds, nations, and lands, and where every trace of Arab identity has long since been effaced by promiscuous immorality and the corruption of ages."

Next to the discovery of new towns and villages in the desert waste—with the principal men of which we become acquainted for the first time in these pages—the new presentation of desert life and character will be considered as the novelty of Mr. Palgrave's book. Djowf is new to us; Ha'yel, capital of the Shammar territory, was previously nothing but a name. We have met the nomadic Shammar in the Jordan valley, and feel glad to hear that our friends of the black tents have such clever kinsmen as Telal and Abdel Mahsin. The Wahabee capital (a visit to which Col. Pelly will describe on Monday evening, in a paper to be read before the Geographical Society) is better known to travellers; but even here Mr. Palgrave supplies a vast deal of detail as to men and things useful to a politician. The route of his travel lay through Riad to Hofhoof and Kateef overland, then by water to Bedaa, Linja, Sharjah, Ormuz, Sohar and Mascat. Adventures in the desert and a storm at sea varied the journey with a dash of personal danger; but the end of all was happy. The traveller returned to Europe by way of Bagdad, Aleppo, and the Syrian coast.

Mr. Palgrave's journey is described with a minuteness truly Arabic; he seems to have listened to the coffee-house story-tellers until he has caught their manner of narration,—a chief merit of which is that the story shall never end. Hence we have digression upon digression, parenthesis within parenthesis; so that nearly every page contains a reference to something already told, or a promise that by-and-by it shall be delivered more at length. The effect of such a method of story-telling may be very delightful in Cairo or Damascus, where the sun is fierce and the palm-tree shady, and a man

may sit with his amber tube at his lips, and dream away his hours in luxurious peace; but in busy London, with the pulse of life and thought electric in speed, the effect of this manner of long-drawn discourse is not so acceptable. The reader is always expecting to be told Mr. Palgrave's secret; all the more so when such a barbarian as Telal is taken into his confidence; but he waits and hopes in vain. The General of the Jesuits and the Emperor of the French keep their own, whatever it may be; and Mr. Palgrave has probably made to these authorities a secret and separate report. We take what we are offered and are thankful for it; but we cannot help following the train of speculation suggested by the Preface, and wondering whether the result of this daring journey has been to enrich the General's library, or the Emperor's stable?

*Lives of the Warriors of the Thirty Years' War. Warriors of the Seventeenth Century. By Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L. (Murray.)*

Sir Edward Cust tells us, in a somewhat lengthy Preface, that he has been induced to devote his old age, or, as he more delicately puts it, "the decline of life," to authorship, from a desire to provide the soldier with what may be termed "a march-and-read library." He considers that the best descriptions of literature for that purpose are "articles in reviews or pamphlets, books in short sections or chapters, which admit of easy breaks and resting-places should the bugle or drum disturb the current of his study, and summon him from his books to his duties." We fear that such a plan would tend to produce a course of desultory reading, which is only just better than no reading at all, and which, while it might afford amusement, would certainly result in very little instruction. The soldier is already sufficiently inclined to desultory reading, and needs no assistance in promoting that bad habit. Fragments and short biographical notices are useful enough to those who wish to revive their acquaintance with some particular portion or episode of history, or to fix in the mind a few detached dates and facts, which form the skeleton of the more elaborate narratives which the reader either has read or is about to read elsewhere. In short, the kind of literature to which we refer is useful as a companion to, but positively injurious as a substitute for, more complete and connected works. Again, Sir Edward says the soldier requires condensed information, which, in the shape of books like that before us, he can carry about in his knapsack; but he is thinking of the condition of the army when he himself was a regimental officer. Most certainly the observation is no longer true. Garrison and regimental libraries and reading-rooms at present afford the soldier every opportunity of self-improvement. Having said thus much as to the scope and intention which Sir Edward Cust proposes to himself, it would be ungrateful in us not to offer the thanks of the army for the kind feeling which has prompted the old soldier to snatch from his courtly duties a few hours for the benefit of his younger comrades.

In the two volumes we are presented with notices of twenty-seven distinguished German, Swedish, and French commanders of the seventeenth century. Among these are included the lives of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. The lives of these eminent generals, one would have imagined, had been satisfactorily written by others; yet we are prepared to admit that no collection of warriors of the seventeenth century could be considered complete without them. What we do complain of, however, is, that though

a comparatively obscure Frenchman, Marshal Guebriant, is introduced, yet no notice is given of either of his great compatriots, Turenne and Condé. The names of both occur occasionally, it is true, as either serving with or against the different Swedish and German generals; but no account of their most instructive careers is afforded. We cannot help thinking, that if, instead of trenching on ground occupied by the excellent authors who have written on Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, Sir Edward had confined himself to rescuing from oblivion the names of those generals who, though they during the seventeenth century filled all Europe with their fame, are in the nineteenth century almost forgotten, save by the historical student, he would have rendered a service to military literature; for such men as Torstenson, the great artillery general of Gustavus Adolphus,—Spinola, the Genoese merchant, who, at the age of thirty-three, first assumed the profession of arms,—and Montecuculi, to whom the military literature is indebted for the 'Memorie sull' Arte de la Guerra,'—are worthy objects of attention to all soldiers. Sir Edward does not overrate the importance, in a military point of view, of the era which he aspires to illustrate. War then for the first time changed from being the occasional occupation of all to being the special profession of a few; and in that period the art made great progress. He, however, goes too far when he asserts that "the school of Gustavus Adolphus is more deserving of study at our staff colleges than that of any warrior class that has preceded or followed it." The more complete development of firearms and cannon, the invention of the bayonet, and the change both in infantry and cavalry tactics, and the great progress in military science in every respect, have rendered the campaigns of the generals of those days comparatively profitless to the modern military student; consequently, they are never included in those studies which are appointed for examination.

Though, taken as a whole, the campaigns of the Thirty Years' War do not deserve that much time should be devoted to them, yet in their details there are many interesting topics of interest, and even of advantage, to the soldier of the present day. This is especially the case in the matter of administration and organization. Spinola, for instance, owed much of his success to the regularity of payment which he invariably practised. Gustavus Adolphus was equally careful in aught that related to administration. He also introduced great improvements in arms, accoutrements and drill. He introduced the musket and cartouche-box as substitutes for the matchlock and bandoleers. He shortened the lances of the cavalry, and made them charge at full speed instead of firing off their pistols by successive ranks, which had been their previous practice. In two points Gustavus would seem, in some measure, to have anticipated Napoleon—in the use of reserves and of masses of artillery. He paid great attention to this arm, and under his celebrated Artillery-General, Torstenson, crossed the Lech under the concentrated fire of seventy-two guns, all placed in one battery. On all occasions he made great use of cannon, and carried a very large proportion with his army, notwithstanding the long and rapid marches on which he was perpetually engaged. He was enabled to do this from the invention by himself of a very light piece of ordnance—apparently four-pounders—made of "thick layers of the hardest leather, girt round with iron or brass rings or hoops." These were so light that two could be carried on the back of a horse, over even bad ground, as rapidly as

troops could march. It is true that after being fired ten or twelve times they fell to pieces; but then others could be quickly and easily constructed in the very camp itself. The discipline preserved by the great King could hardly have been surpassed by that enforced by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

In these volunteer days it may interest even the general reader to learn that the Swedish battalion of the period consisted of eight companies of 150 men each. The auxiliary brigade which the Marquis of Hamilton brought from England was composed of four battalions, each of ten companies of 150 men. The Imperialists, on the contrary, persisted in the unwieldy formation by Tertias, which were masses of several thousand men.

A striking feature of the school of Gustavus Adolphus was the utter indifference its members displayed for the seasons,—a piece of hardihood which the Imperialists found very inconvenient. The latter, however, eventually took a leaf out of their opponents' book. The system of those days was for armies to go into winter quarters as soon as the cold weather set in. It was almost an understood thing that no well-bred commander would think of violating the sort of tacit truce which lasted till spring. In November, 1743, John de Werth, at the head of twenty-four regiments of Imperialist cavalry, supported by a body of infantry under Hatzfeld, utterly surprised the French army and their allies in their cantonments about Tuttlingen, killing 4,000 men, and capturing 5 generals, 7,000 men, all the artillery, and 80 standards.

In perusing the book before us we are much struck with the facility with which generals changed masters during the Thirty Years' War without apparently suffering much in the opinion of their contemporaries. Mansfeld, Cratz, De Werth, Teuffel, De Souches, Arnheim and many others might be mentioned as having been guilty of this free-lance conduct. To the honour of the Swedes it may be remarked, that whatever their faults they were almost to a man faithful to their king and colours. They cannot, however, be acquitted of the greed which is the stigma of almost all the commanders who served in the war:—

"At the conferences for settling the Peace of Westphalia, the Swedish army was permitted to send plenipotentiaries to look after their own interests. After their first demands, it is said that their satisfaction was at last only satisfied at twenty tons of gold! Claims of arrears of pay since the death of Gustavus Adolphus were put at 590,000 rix-dollars; Prince Charles Gustavus received a benefaction of 60,000; Horn, Torstenson, and Wrangel, 30,000 each; Baner's children 12,000; Liljehok's widow 6,000; Axel Lilje, Wittenburg, and Kenigsmark, 15,000 each; the lieutenant-generals 7,500 each; the major-generals 6,000 each; the adjutant-generals and heads of the Staff 3,000 each; and the sum of two million rix-dollars were divided between the horse and foot soldiers and their officers. Wrangel afterwards received an additional pension of 15,000 rix-dollars from the balance still remaining, and others in proportion."

Sir Edward Cust shows an ignorance of the meaning of elementary terms in fortification, which one would not have expected from a professed writer on military matters. At page 396 he says, "Bastions and redans, interspersed with ravelins, according to the nature of the ground, &c." These intrenchments were evidently field works. Now, a redan and a ravelin or demilune are both works consisting of two faces, forming a salient angle, and sometimes flanks; the only difference is, that the former is a term used in field, and the latter one used in perma-

nent fortification. The ravelin, moreover, is in the present day somewhat larger than the redan, but in those days there was no difference in their size. In the same line, therefore, our author speaks of precisely the same thing by different names.

*Eastern England, from the Thames to the Humber.* By Walter White. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

'Eastern England' is a good subject, and we are sorry that so good a writer as Mr. White has not made more of it. We fear he has been too hasty in his passage. As a Londoner walking to the Land's End, Mr. White, in days that are past, had leisure to note the characteristics of the localities which he traversed with a knapsack on his back; moreover, as a pedestrian, he was in that excursion free to wander to the right and the left in search of picturesque scenery, and places of historic interest. His journey through Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Lincolnshire appears to have been made by rail, for the most part. Hastening by train from town to town, he has seen just as much of those counties as is visible from certain lines of railway; and his notes about the pleasant landscapes, sunny homesteads, and quiet churches, which he beheld from the windows of flying cars, are necessarily vague. Occasionally he saunters through rich fields, and along the green vistas of shady lanes; but, weary of the exercise and quietude, he speedily returns to the screaming locomotive, and solaces himself by staring through plate glass at objects of secondary interest, whilst the express train carries him within three or four miles of spots that deserve special attention. With a few exceptions, his run through Suffolk avoided the most interesting objects of the county. Framlingham and Wingfield, Helmingham and Butley, are not even mentioned in his pages. Admirers of Constable will search the book in vain for mention of East Bergholt and Dedham. By train the traveller passes from Ipswich to Yarmouth, disdaining to leave the railway at Campsey Ashe for a glance at the High House, and a walk through Parham, in old time the home of the Willoughbys, to the ancient seat of the Howards and Bigods; noticing Saxmundham because it has a station, but saying not a word of the Glemhams; seeing nothing of Sibton Abbey and Blighburgh ruins, and maintaining silence about the beauties which have made Yoxford and its vicinity known as the Garden of Suffolk.

All these omissions are to be regretted. With regard to the places which he honours with notice, Mr. White is sometimes at fault. Of Woodbridge he says, "Here Crabbe once practised as a surgeon; and hereabouts was the country of the Quaker poet, Bernard Barton, who knew how to express good thoughts in pleasant verse." From the vagueness of the word "hereabouts," Mr. White seems to be unaware that Bernard Barton was for the greater part of his life an inhabitant of Woodbridge, where the poet Crabbe never practised as a surgeon, though he served as apprentice to Mr. Page, an apothecary of that town. In his notes about Ipswich the author speaks of Thomas Clarkson, the philanthropist, as a *Cambridgeshire* worthy; whereas the liberator of slaves was a Suffolk man. "The ancient farm-houses," says Mr. White, "have not yet disappeared. Two that I passed in the course of my walk stand amid gardens inclosed on two or three sides by a moat; a remnant of the feudal times, suggesting contrasts favourable to the present. The houses look picturesque with grey thatch and frequent



gables; and the walls, as clean as whitewash can make them, testify to the prevalence of a wholesome virtue." Surely there is no need to say that the houses in question, though farmers may tenant them now, were not farm-houses in the old time, but residences of yeoman gentry. The number of such houses is one of the most pleasant and characteristic features of Suffolk; but instead of being the dwellings of farmers, they were in former days manor-houses, inhabited by men of gentle birth and broad acres. As a class these old-world esquires have disappeared, and the names of their descendants must be sought in the lists of the learned professions and in the commercial directories of our great cities; but so late as the close of the last century in a few localities they still held their ancestral estates, kept harriers, and spent their lives and incomes in the pleasures of a liberal, but not refined hospitality. Had Mr. White visited certain districts of East Anglia sixty years since, he would have seen that the proprietors of these antique mansions were respected as "quality" by the surrounding farmers and commonalty, and that their ladies went to races and balls, to market and church, in lumbering family coaches drawn by four horses. The habitations of the mere farmers of the same period have for the most part been replaced by new structures; those of them that still remain, in various stages of dilapidation, having become the dwellings of day-labourers. Yet in spite of some little drawbacks like these, the results of haste, Mr. White's book is a brisk and lively companion to East Anglia. A slight revision will remove the errors which offend local pride and knowledge, and the remainder will be a profitable and pleasant book.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Dharma; or, Three Phases of Love.* By E. Paul. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

FEW readers sending to Mudie for a new book would expect to receive a three-volume novel inculcating admiration of the doctrines of Buddhism, with an enthusiastic description of the colossal figure of Buddha looming out of the shades of the cavern temples of Ceylon—"the awful figure" seeming "as in a trance, but having the eyes open as if seeing earthly things and not regarding them." "Never," says the heroine, "can I forget the Sphinx-like, passionate face of him who first dared to call men 'brothers' in a land of caste!" The enthusiasm of the author is genuine; she never doubts the sympathy of her readers with the old systems of theology which were once food for the spiritual life of millions who have passed away, like their place and nation. Buddhism seems to be the favourite phase of the author's religious faith. Dharma, the heroine, is named after the Buddhist book, which is the compendium of the doctrines and mysteries of Buddha as reformed by Gotama Buddha in Ceylon, about 600 years before Christ; the word signifies "Truth." Buddhism, although the chief creed of the heroine, is supplemented by reverence for the ancient Persian Zendavesta, especially the Vendidad; for Rabbinical traditions; and for all the Solar myths brought up and expounded by Dupuis in his 'Origine de tous les Cultes,' with extracts from early Christian fathers, upon the early Christian usages, to prove that the Christian Church was an adaptation of Oriental and Egyptian myths. Mixed up with these Oriental disquisitions, there is a love-story, which is so ardent that it might almost cause a conflagration on the book-shelves of the library; but that, like a pistol held too close to the object, it declines to explode, and the effect produced is not adequate to the combustible pre-

paration. It is, however, by no means a work we would put in the hands of any young woman of our acquaintance; it is not calculated to "circulate in the bosom of families," as publishers phrase it. But the forbidden readers may be comforted to know that they would be obliged to go through so severe a course of disquisitions upon the "destinies of humanity," and comparisons between ancient philosophy and modern religion.

Dharma, the heroine, is the daughter of an English missionary. She was born in Ceylon, where she got her first idea of Buddha. Her parents both died in India of cholera. Dharma, left alone in the world, was adopted by a learned old Brahmin, with whom she remained until claimed by some rich English relatives who had disowned her mother for marrying beneath her. The story is so incoherent and so broken by discussions on Buddhism and the destinies of humanity, that it is difficult to follow. Dharma's inheritance goes into Chancery, and whilst it is uncertain whether she will be a beggar or a woman of fortune, she is adopted once more, and for the third time in her life, by an old musician, named D'Azzini, who makes an *artiste* of her. There is a pale, emaciated enthusiast named Angelo, who has been imprisoned in an Austrian dungeon, and has escaped; he is a martyr to the love of Italy, Humanity, Liberty, and Dharma, who calls him her "master," and who marries him for the great respect and obedience she bears him. Angelo is rich, and Dharma's Chancery suit is decided in her favour, so they live in Italy in great splendour. Dharma gives balls, and Angelo is busy as a patriot and conspirator. Angelo is killed in a skirmish with emissaries of Government sent to arrest him. His uncle sees his coffin, and attends his funeral, whilst his mother and his wife put on their mourning. Dharma is not inconsolable, her respect for Angelo being only one phase of love, and a very mild one. The next phase comes to Dharma when she goes to her own ancestral hall, Cliffdale, in Yorkshire. Her nearest neighbours are an old Catholic family, austere and bigoted, of the name of Rivers. All the daughters have taken the veil, and the only son, Alquin, is designed for the priesthood, having been dedicated to it in his babyhood. He is a handsome young man, very melancholy, without any vocation for the condition of life to which his parents have called him; full of strong passions, and very devout. Dharma begins by "pitying" him; then resolves that she will make his happiness for him, and that, instead of becoming a priest, he shall be her husband. Dharma sets all her arts to secure him to herself; and in trying to seduce a man from what he firmly believes to be his duty to his Maker, is little better than a Delilah. Alquin Rivers believes in his heart that all love for woman is a mortal sin; that woman is only another name for evil and mischief, unless redeemed by the vows of the cloister. His inmost idea of love is that it is impure. All this belief does not keep him from falling a victim to the charms of Dharma; but he loves her with remorse, as well as passion, and without any sentiment or affection to elevate it. He is constantly haunted by a dread of the consequences to his own salvation. He has always a "miserable, despairing look," except when in the immediate presence of Dharma. He consents to a secret marriage, with the mental reservation of leaving Dharma, and taking the vows as soon as possible. Rivers is well drawn. Utterly contemptible as he is, he is the victim of superstitious cruelty, and has become cruel himself, with all the cruelty of moral cowardice and religious dread. In the end he escapes from

Dharma, the priests lay hold of him, and in a paroxysm of religious selfishness, he breaks his vows to his wife, and resumes those which had been made for him to the Church. This part is very well drawn, and Dharma is left an unhappy woman and an unacknowledged wife.

After a long time, she recovers her energies, goes to Italy, gets mixed up in patriotic schemes, carries letters which concern conspirators, and gets taken to one of the worst Roman prisons, where she has leisure to reflect. For fourteen months she is shut up; but the time does not hang heavily, for she carries on a correspondence with the inmate of the next cell, and discovers that he is her first husband's trusted friend, and that Angelo was not killed at all, only imprisoned, and has got away. Dharma comes out of prison to stand her trial, very little the worse, apparently, and looking quite handsome; but she has a narrow escape, for Alquin Rivers, now a Cardinal, is one of her judges. However, her apparition troubles him, and he faints away. At the intercession of powerful friends, Dharma is set at liberty, free from all love, except for "suffering humanity, and all who are in sorrow"; this is the "third phase." Eventually, when she has got quite clear of her passion for Alquin, her first husband, Angelo, after being twice killed and buried, reappears. She is very glad to see him, and they seem likely to live long and happily. Incoherent and foolish as the story is, there are evidences of talent in the book which make us wish that so much labour had been bestowed on a more rational subject.

*Florence Manvers.* By Selina Bunbury. 3 vols. (Newby.)

It may be doubted whether many writers have a wider experience of weak novels than ourselves. We are almost proof against any new iniquity which can be perpetrated by any of the Henrys (who, as Lady Morgan's Darby Crawley pithily observed, are an insidious and fickle race of lovers and riders away),—or whether a suffering which luckless Emma can endure exists on the pattern card, that could possibly excite our surprise. So completely seemed the school wrought out years ago, that if novels there must be, it became inevitable that the *panada* style must be abandoned in favour of something more piquant; and we have accordingly lived to run through a course of heroines who push their husbands into wells, and then stroll home singing like larks,—mad women who burn country houses down, and other such charming persons,—until a point has been reached at which we are disposed apathetically to ask, "Is this all?" and to revert, with a certain tolerant patience, to tales of the old, prosy, harmless school, in which, it was conceived, the manners and customs of the time were meekly portrayed for the edification of gentlewomen. But, this premised, a story like Miss Bunbury's is not to be perused without extreme wonder. Unreality and feebleness can hardly go further or do less. The heroine is sketched in the palest ink; there is an attempt to "make play" with a scheming governess, the like of whom no lady from the Harley Street College would own as ever having seen or come nigh. The sentimental gentlemen (there are three or four) have a suspicious bloom, reminding us of what is to be seen in the hair-dressers' shops; and the persecutor of the heroine (by whom Miss Bunbury apparently sets great store) is fatuous and coarse, but so unsteady on his legs as to remind us of the wax-work villains at the booths of a fair, who must be propped in their attitudes of aggression and defiance. Miss Bunbury, whose 'Travels in Sweden' gave us an agreeable impression of her powers, seems to have been in Russia at

the time of the last coronation; and has brought forward matter from her journals to make a showy piece of procession and chorus-work towards the catastrophe; but her tale, even with such final introduction of blue fire and spangles, is woefully depressing; and it is marvellous that it should have arrived at the honours of print.

*The Confession of a Young Girl* — [*La Confession d'une Jeune Fille*, par George Sand]. 2 vols. (Paris, Lévy; London, Jeffs.)

HAVING been directed to this tale by the praise of a French contemporary, it becomes an English duty to warn others against a like snare. They are not to expect one of Madame Dudevant's good novels in 'The Confession of a Young Girl.' There is nothing, it is true, to shock British prudery in the story; but there is no girlishness in the girl. She is a fantastic, misunderstood creature, with a large capital of love ready for investment, and a history, compared with which Miss Braddon's most dashing invention is pale and commonplace. How she was stolen as a baby, and restored, when least expected, to the grandmother, who stood in place of father to her,—how she all but fettered herself with a contract to marry a selfish, stupid cousin, being the while three parts in love with her tutor,—how, on the death of her relative, and her presumptive succession to a fortune, her claims to the same were disputed by the widow of her father (whom she had never seen),—how the cause against her was pressed by a wonderful English lawyer, one Mr. M'Allan, who travelled in France with his own tent, under the shade of which he prevailed on the young girl to sit,—how Mr. M'Allan fascinated her till she was not quite sure whether she was worthy to love him or not (the end, of course, foreseen by every one used to Madame Dudevant's wonderful pieces of pleading),—make up "a marvel and a mystery," in which there is less of a young girl than of an old romancer and necromancer.

*Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison*. With an Introduction by a Friend of the South. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THE inquiry which is slowly making progress at Washington may as well be forthwith brought to an end, since Belle Boyd, "the Confederate Spy," *alias* Mrs. Hardinge, and the editor of the present autobiographical sketch of that lady's experiences in camp and prison have discovered the originator of the plot which resulted in President Lincoln's assassination. There is blood on Andrew Johnson's soul: for it was he who instigated Booth to kill the merciful politician whose moderation and firmness were shielding the South from the vengeance of her deadliest enemies. With regard to details the prosecutors of the new President are provokingly silent; when and where the arch-murderer held interviews with his fellow-conspirators, the female spy and her London editor forbear to say; but they are kind enough to state the brief and simple process by which they have dispelled the darkness and mystery that enveloped the crime, and have brought the chief criminal before the gaze of a horrified world. "It is," says the English accuser, "usual in cases of murder to look for the criminal among those who expect to be benefited by the crime. In the death of Lincoln his immediate successor in office alone receives 'the benefit of his dying.'" Going two steps further than the London editor, Belle Boyd names "Beast" Butler and Jim Lane of Kansas as conspicuous participants in the plot by which Andrew Johnson hoped to murder Seward, Stanton, Grant, and divers

other eminent Americans as well as Honest Abe the rail-splitter. "Not only," says the lady, "was Lincoln doomed, but so also were all those most in favour of conciliatory measures towards the South and her traders. 'The constitution as it is,' said the notorious senator, Jim Lane of Kansas, 'is played out; and I am ready to see any man shot down who favours the Union as it was talked of by Mr. Lincoln.' And on the evening of the very next day after Mr. Lincoln had favoured a conciliatory treatment towards the South he was shot down." The female spy continues, "Englishmen! I appeal to your impartial judgment! I look to you for the discountenancing of the foul charge which Mr. Stanton has thrown upon the shoulders of our Southern leaders, that he might thereby induce the European powers to withdraw their recognition of Southern belligerency. It is not the chivalrous sons of the South who have done this deed." Belle Boyd talks like a woman. Notwithstanding Booth's confession that he was an enthusiastic Southerner at heart, and murdered President Lincoln in vengeance for wrongs endured by the South, it is *foul* calumny to say that the crime was perpetrated by a Southern partisan; notwithstanding the assassin's close intercourse with Confederate agents, it is *foul* injustice to suspect that his purpose was not altogether unknown at Richmond; but it is fair and reasonable to lay the guilt of the murderous conspiracy on President Johnson—because he is Abraham Lincoln's successor. This is Belle Boyd's view of the case. Coming from the lips of a foolish woman, such nonsense should be met with laughter; but it is no matter for mere merriment when Englishmen are found weak enough to believe, and rash enough to publish, irritating and scandalous libels upon the rulers of a great and sensitive people.

The lady's autobiography is not less ludicrous than her arraignment of Andrew Johnson; and with regard to her services in behalf of the Confederates the narrative is strangely devoid of definite information, although the writer shows no disinclination to sound her own praises. In one place she candidly confesses that her achievements have been greatly exaggerated; and with the exception of one occasion, when Stonewall Jackson was indebted to her for valuable information, it does not appear that she gave her friends any noticeable assistance. A Virginian by birth, she was familiar with much of the ground covered by the contending armies, and in the earlier stages of the contest she was a means of communication between officers in the rival forces. At first her movements attracted but little attention; and when she was seen riding on horseback in the vicinity of the Federal lines, the Northern soldiers, instead of seizing her as a spy, good-naturedly wished her a pleasant canter back to her friends. But soon the young lady rendered herself notorious by exploits which will not raise her in the estimation of English gentlemen. She boasts of having shot a Yankee soldier who insulted her and her mother with brutal speech. "Upon this," she observes, describing this little affair, "one of the soldiers, thrusting himself forward, addressed my mother and myself in language as offensive as it is possible to conceive. I could stand it no longer; my indignation was roused beyond control; my blood was literally boiling in my veins. I drew my pistol and shot him. He was carried away mortally wounded, and soon after expired." On another occasion this nice young lady of seventeen was carried by a runaway horse within the Federal lines, and was captured by a Northern picket. "I beg your pardon," said the young prisoner to the

officer in command; "you must know I have been taking a ride with some friends; my horse ran away with me, and has carried me within your lines. I am your captive, but I beg you will permit me to return." Her story was believed; and forthwith two Federal officers escorted her beyond their lines,—when Miss Belle rewarded their chivalric politeness by luring them on to a spot where Confederate soldiers lay in ambush. More than once she inveigled a Federal subaltern into sentimental dalliance; and whilst her bright eyes and simple words fascinated her admirer, she stole his revolver, and put it aside—for transmission, at the earliest opportunity, to a warrior on the Southern side. For these and other acts of like nature we are not tempted to judge the young lady severely. Women ought to be the partisans of their husbands and brothers; and so long as a girl is animated by an earnest desire to aid the men of her home at a perilous crisis, she is allowed great freedom of action. This is a very dull book.

*Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*. By C. T. Newton, M.A. Illustrated. (Day & Son.)

MR. Newton, of the British Museum, published about three years ago the scientific and antiquarian results of his expedition to Halicarnassus, Cnidus, Branchidae, and other cities in Asia Minor, and illustrated them by an immense folio of plates. The volumes now before us describe, in a popular manner, but with much that is above a merely popular tone, not alone the nature, limits and value of the discoveries before treated, but the course of the author's journeys through Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Mytilene, Salonica, Rhodes, Scio, Cos, and Calymnos, to Budrum; to these are added short accounts of tours in Lycia and Mytilene undertaken by Mr. D. E. Colnaghi. The illustrations comprise photographs from exquisite drawings, by Mrs. Newton, of antique sculptures in bronze and marble; some very effective etchings from photographs of localities to which the text refers; maps, plans and diagrams.

The tourist whose object is the study of Art and Antiquity, will find Mr. Newton's book a capital companion and a trustworthy guide to places and scenes which, although often written about, are by no means exhausted. That the author's knowledge of antique sculpture and architecture is of high order, and his taste exemplary, are facts which add to the value of his work. In some places interesting new lights appear. That he writes with a great deal of spirit, much keen perception of character, and occasional humour, will insure to this book the welcome denied to the costly and needlessly rigid volumes which preceded it from the same authority.

With regard to the scientific results of the discovery and exhumation of the Mausoleum, let us say that, as was to be expected, the book before us, in giving a complete and clearly written account of them, contains little that is new in addition to the contents of the earlier work. The restoration of the famous edifice which was conjecturally made by Mr. E. P. Pullan, architect to the Budrum expedition, is not repeated in this text. Mr. Newton very candidly refers to Mr. Fergusson's 'Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Restored,'—an able work, containing suggestions for the purpose indicated by its title. One of the most important points in discussion was, whether the pyramid of steps which surmounted the Mausoleum bore directly on its apex the statue group of the king of Caria in a chariot, or whether there was placed between that apex and the group a pedestal such as would elevate the sculpture, so that



it might be seen at a comparatively short distance from the base of the monument—this would not be the case unless such an element made part of the composition. The dimensions given by Pliny being accepted, and, in a general way, confirmed by the ruins Mr. Newton examined, it is of great importance that this point should be settled ere any restoration can be accepted. On this subject, take what Mr. Newton says:—

"The pyramid which surmounted the *Pteron* was, if a somewhat obscure passage in Pliny has been rightly understood, equal to it in height. Twenty-four pyramidal steps, such as were discovered *in situ*, would give a height of 24 feet 6 inches for the pyramid. If we suppose that its apex was surmounted by a pedestal some 13 feet high, on which the *quadriga* rested,—as Mr. Fergusson, with great probability, suggested,—the united height of the pyramid and pedestal would be about 37½ feet, and would thus equal the height of the *Pteron*, as Pliny states; and when he says that the pyramid tapered off, *in meta cacumen*, to a point like that of a *meta*, or goal, he may have meant to indicate the pedestal by these words. If we assume that the figure of Mausolus stood in the *quadriga*, on a base a little above the axle of the wheel, the height of the chariot group may be calculated at about 14 feet."

A point of considerable artistic interest is adverted to by Mr. Newton. In the first version of his discoveries, it was stated that colour had been observed on the sculptures of the Mausoleum. Mr. Westmacott, the consistent opponent of the belief that the ancients painted their statues, remarked, in his 'Handbook of Sculpture,' that it is strange no remains of colour are now visible on the Halicarnassian marbles, and endeavoured to account for the impression in the mind of Mr. Newton that such traces had existed by assuming the presence of earth-stains on the figures. In reply, Mr. Newton produces letters from Messrs. G. F. Watts, W. S. W. Vaux and Dr. S. Birch.

Mr. Newton's candid valuation of his sculptures deserves to be quoted here:—

"Tried by the standard of the school of Phidias, and viewed simply as a composition in relief, without regard to its place as a subordinate architectural member, the frieze may, perhaps, be considered as a little over-strained and over-wrought in style. It may be thought that such intensity in the action needs the contrast of forms expressive of repose, such as we see introduced so skilfully in the metopes of the Parthenon and the Phigalian frieze, and the whole composition, if compared with similar subjects as treated by Phidias, seems less ethical and more pathetic. Moreover, among the Amazons on this frieze, forms occur which some would regard as too voluptuous for so heroic a type; and we may here detect the first germs of that sensual element which gained such an ascendancy in the later schools of Art, but of which we have no trace in the works of Phidias."

After some further apologetic remarks of this excellent order, Mr. Newton informs us that he found the whole of this frieze to have been coloured, the ground on which the sculptured figures stood in high relief was, like the architectural ornaments which accompanied the work, coloured with blue, the intensity of which equalled that of ultramarine; the flesh was a "dun red," the draperies and armour were picked out with vermilion and perhaps other colours; the bridles, as on the frieze of the Parthenon, were of metal; one of the large horses' heads discovered by Mr. Newton still held in its mouth the remains of a bronze bit, of very severe character; in the Panathenaic frieze pieces of lead used to fix the bronze bridles still remain. The frieze in question represented with extraordinary spirit a combat of Greeks with Amazons; a second such work illustrated a fight of Centaurs with Greeks: this

was the most salient of the like sculptures, and probably it occupied the lowest line on the podium of the monument. A third frieze represented a chariot-race of females; this was in comparatively low relief, sometimes as much as that of the Parthenon. Probably this last-named work surrounded the *cella* of the Mausoleum, and was covered from the weather; the marble was extremely fine, more so than that of the companion friezes, the workmanship more elaborate; the ground was blue, the underside of the ogee moulding which marked its foot was painted with an enriching ornament, evidently destined to be seen from below and near the eye. If it was, indeed, once placed on the *cella* of the Mausoleum, this work could readily be examined by those who stood within the peristyle, and upon the terrace, which was formed above the base of the structure and outside the *cella*. According to Mr. Fergusson's suggestion the people of Halicarnassus obtained a view of their splendid harbour and the magnificent amphitheatrical arrangement of their city, which, as the spectators stood on the monument, stretched on either hand with temples, terraces, agoræ, long colonnades and large basins of sea-water crowded with ships, thronged upon their quays with men whose voices would ascend to the site whereon Mr. Newton found a few poor Turkish huts, gardens and corn patches.

In his account of Constantinople, Mr. Newton gives a very interesting description of the excavations he made at the base of the famous tripod of a bronze serpent with three heads, which is mentioned by Herodotus as standing near the altar at Delphi. Thucydides refers to it; it was inscribed with the names of the cities engaged against the Persians at Plataea; it was observed at Delphi by Pausanias, in the second century of our era, and removed, says Zosimus, by Constantine to Constantinople. Mr. Newton dug about the base of the monument, uncovered its lower coils, and, although he did not observe it himself, was the means of enabling Drs. Frick and Dethier to complete the identification of the monument in the Hippodrome with that which erst stood at Delphi by finding the names of the cities inscribed upon the folds of the serpent, exactly as Herodotus and Thucydides described them. With regard to excavations in the Hippodrome at Constantinople, Mr. Newton evidently thinks it would be worth while to dig at the foundations of the Burnt Column, where, it is said, the great founder of the city placed the wondrous Palladium itself when he removed it from Vesta's Temple in Rome. In the recently-established Museum in St. Irene, Constantinople, Mr. Newton, to his astonishment, found a fine fragment of one of the slabs which had been removed long before from the Mausoleum; it represented an Amazon. There also is a head of a serpent, said to have been taken from the group in the Hippodrome.

*The New Testament for English Readers: containing the Authorized Version, with a Revised English Text; Marginal References; and a Critical and Explanatory Commentary.* By Henry Alford, D.D. Vol. II. Part I.—*The Epistles of St. Paul.* (Rivingtons.)

This volume differs from its predecessor in presenting a revised English version by the side of the authorized one. The author has advocated a revision of our present English Bible, and done much to recommend it in quarters where a man of less unquestioned orthodoxy would have little chance of a patient hearing. But there is an apathy towards the subject even in the minds of those who know

that another translation is both desirable and necessary. The revised version in this volume brings out the sense of the original much better than the common one; though it does not read so smoothly, nor is the English so good. The following is very happy:—

"Being then always confident, and knowing that whilst we are in our home in the body, we are away from our home in the Lord, (for we walk by faith, not by appearance,) we are still confident, and well content rather to go from our home in the body, and to come to our home with the Lord."

This next is not so good, because the tenses are ill suited to one another:—

"For the Scripture saith unto Pharaoh, For this very purpose *did* I raise thee up, that *I may* shew forth my power in thee, and that my name may be published abroad in all the earth."

And this passage is inferior to the authorized version:—

"Wherefore, he saith, Up! thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall shine upon thee. Take heed then how ye walk strictly, not as unwise men, but as wise, buying up opportunities, because the days are evil."

—A wrong nominative is given to the verb saith, viz. *He*, i.e. God, instead of *Scripture*.

Though the revised version be rougher than the authorized, as the author himself allows, it is nearer the sense of the original, because more literal and faithful. The only matter of regret is, that the Dean has not always employed good English in his translation.

With respect to the Commentary, it is substantially the same as that contained in his Greek Testament, partaking alike of its merits and defects. Based as it is on what he calls "plenary inspiration," it will commend itself to the majority of the churches as a safe, sound, and valuable work. It appeals to well-known and widely-recognized sentiments respecting the Bible; confronts no prejudices of moderately-educated men in the Church of England; solves difficulties in a manner satisfactory to the bulk of professing Christians; and flings forth occasional invectives at the heads of heretics. The author too is occasionally dogmatical; which is readily excused in a good cause. He is not without learning or judgment. He sets himself honestly to ascertain the truth; and is often successful within the sphere of his vision. There is an air of frankness and freshness about his comments, which is a favourable sign of progress. He has read much on the New Testament, and availed himself of the knowledge thus gained by giving it forth in the present work. It must be admitted, however, that his critical faculty is not of a high order. Nor is his learning either profound or exact. Hence the best scholars do not place much value on his critical labours, though he has largely used German books in them. The most unsatisfactory part of the book is the Introduction, which proceeds mainly on the old external evidence principle.

The language employed here and there respecting Mr. Jowett is hardly worthy of the Dean, though it may serve to show that he is a safe man. As to the Germans, he will generally be applauded for speaking against them. But some expressions about De Wette might have been spared; since the Dean is very largely indebted to him. Indeed, some of his notes are merely a translation, others an abridgment, of that critic's comments. De Wette and Meyer are the last men against whom Dr. Alford should speak a severe thing, because he owes to them the best part of his Commentary. How closely De Wette is followed may be seen by comparing Alford's note on the Epistle to the Romans ix. 12, 13, with that of the former, where the translation from the German is almost literal. In like manner, we could produce

abundant proof that the Dean's *I* is simply Meyer, or somebody else not named. Wherever a very difficult passage or topic occurs, the enlightened reader will generally find a failure. Thus "the man of sin," described in the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, is referred to a wicked one yet to appear—a curious view this—held only by some curious people whom it is unnecessary to specify. In most cases of quotation from the Old Testament in the New, the author indulges in a style of criticism contrary to the first principles of interpretation. This remark holds good even in places where he has kept a steady eye on De Wette's notes; for a manipulation is practised in regard to them which saves the credit of the operator for soundness in the faith. A few specimens will show how far the author has been consistent in carrying out his "plenary-inspiration hypothesis."

On 1 Cor. x. 4, he holds that "the Apostle has adopted the tradition current among the Jews, that the rock followed the Israelites in their journeyings, and gave forth water all the way." 1 Cor. x. 8, the number 23,000 "is probably set down here from memory." In Numbers, xxv. 9, it is 24,000. "Expressions which occur in the earlier epistles of St. Paul, and seem to indicate expectation of his (Christ's) almost immediate coming, are gradually modified,—disappear altogether from the epistles of the imprisonment,—and are succeeded by others speaking in a very different strain, of dissolving, and being with Christ, &c. &c."—i.e. according to the Dean, St. Paul changed his view in the later epistles, about his living to see Christ's second coming. Well might De Wette and Jowett address the esteemed author here, as he addresses them, on another question essentially similar: "*Was the apostle, or was he not, writing in the power of a spirit higher than his own?*"

The work of Dean Alford supplies a place in English literature connected with the New Testament, which was vacant before. Its merits are considerable. Used judiciously it may suggest and lead to ulterior ideas. It does not touch the greatest questions, but rather assumes a certain view of them. It cannot, therefore, take a high place.

*Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Their History, Resources and Prospects.* By Matthew Macfie. (Longman & Co.)

We are unpleasantly reminded by this book that, besides the "Alabama" and "Canadian raiders," the Americans, if bent upon war with us, may easily find an opportunity by availing themselves of the San Juan difficulty, which arose some years ago out of the blunders committed by those intrusted by our Government with settling the boundary line between the United States and our North-West American possessions. Mr. Macfie complains that the affair of the San Juan has never been fairly stated by the press of this country. This charge, so far as it relates to ourselves, is unfounded. In former articles on British Columbia and Vancouver Island we placed the facts clearly before our readers; and even censured Capt. Maine for not speaking out more boldly when dealing with the question in his interesting volume. The facts lie in a nutshell. At the time the boundary line was attempted to be settled, our Commissioner was in happy ignorance of the fact that there were three channels between the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island and the American mainland; and he boldly assumed that there was only one through which the boundary line was to run. In due course of time it was discovered that the advice, "Before you write about a subject be sure to

make yourself acquainted with it," might have been followed to advantage on this occasion. The speculative geography of our Boundary Commissioner (his Yankee colleague is said to have been better informed) has been the source of the international difficulties that have been brewing in British Columbia. Ever since General Harney took forcible possession of the island of San Juan, his Government insisted that the western, not the eastern, channel was alluded to in the treaty, and that a little archipelago, of which San Juan forms part, belonged to the United States, and not to Great Britain. It is now proposed that the mid-channel shall form the boundary; and we hope that this arrangement, which requires concessions on both sides, may be carried out before some hot-headed official involves the two nations in war.

The colonists of British Columbia and Vancouver Island enjoy all the material prosperity which their hearts could wish. They are living in a fine climate, have food in plenty, their soil is fertile, and gold is abundant. But there is no such thing as complete human happiness. Our colonists have their real or imaginary grievances as well as other people. They have hardly broken through the pernicious influence which the Hudson Bay monopoly exercised on the free development of their country, when they have to combat the bugbear of red tape. The Australians had to fight hard in order to get permission to subdivide the extensive continent which they occupy into manageable independent colonies. The people of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, on the contrary, wish to be united, and to have only one governor, one legislature, and one expenditure. Yet they cannot get it; and have to stand by, with folded arms, and see how interested parties get up ill-feeling and local jealousy between two communities, whose interests, for better, for worse, are indissolubly united. Then there are the Indians—a subject, no doubt, very interesting for an evening's discussion at the Anthropological Society, but a source of considerable trouble to colonists, whose feelings and laws do not allow the Indians to be regarded—as the pioneers of civilization in the United States do regard them—as so many wild beasts, of which the world cannot be rid soon enough. Their thievish propensities, drunkenness, and licentious habits are characteristics which do not endear the noble savage to our colonists. But this is not all. The Indian may be kept in the background, but the negro cannot. Our black brother is rather a pushing fellow, who has a high opinion of himself, and who is not at all satisfied with enjoying the same political rights and privileges as the other colonists. He labours under the delusion that legislative enactments can give him that social standing which the so-called prejudices of the white race deny him. From this source difficulties will arise, not only in our North American colonies, but also in the United States, now that the question of slavery has been finally disposed of. Mr. Macfie sees breakers ahead, if the present agitation is persisted in. The whites have made up their mind not to abide by the theory which makes the negro a man and a brother. More than once has the presence of a coloured person in the pit of a theatre occasioned scenes of violence and bloodshed, followed by litigation. When, a few years since, a literary institute was attempted to be formed, and the signature of one of the respectable negroes appeared in the list of subscribers, the movement came to an untimely close. A white member of a temperance society, which was eminently useful in the community, proposed the name of a coloured man for admission, intentionally avoiding to disclose at the time any information

as to his race; and when it was discovered that the society had been beguiled, ignorantly, into accepting a negro as a brother teetotaller, it broke up. When the "common school" system is introduced, in which the children of both races are equally entitled to participate, storms will doubtless arise. These social antipathies have been aggravated by the interference of clergymen. To the surprise of the author, a Christian gentleman, whose intelligence and general consistency were exemplary, remonstrated with a clergyman, fresh from the parent country and wholly inexperienced in dealing with so difficult a subject, on the impropriety of allowing his congregation to assume a speckled appearance. The worthy parson thought of setting the matter finally at rest by taking high philanthropic and religious ground, and demonstrating to his congregation that our sins were already of so dark a dye in the eyes of the Almighty, that the slight difference in the colour of the skin, the projection of the lower jaw, and the nature of the hair of the negro were but insignificant in comparison, especially as the essential faculties of the soul were alike in black and white. But the only result of his arguments was, that the bulk of the whites withdrew from his church altogether.—

"While the community was in a ferment on the question, a zealous Nonconformist, fresh from the anti-slavery 'platform' of Canada, hastened to espouse the cause of the African. The coloured people, proud of so able a champion, rallied round him, and soon outnumbered the white adherents in his congregation. In making his public *début*, he uncompromisingly announced to a congregation chiefly composed of whites, that no distinction should be allowed under his ministry in pew arrangements on the score of colour. The whites took alarm and the following Sunday two-thirds of those in attendance were of the negro race. This preponderance of colour in the chapel, however, did not accord with the objects the negroes were ambitious of attaining. They gradually withdrew to the fashionable church, where they could enjoy the satisfaction of mingling more largely with the superior race; and, like the ass in the fable, between the two bundles of hay, the devoted friend of the African was thus starved out by the desertion of oppressors and oppressed together. So ungratefully are the disinterested services of philanthropy sometimes required!"

Our author is a clergyman, and naturally has something to say about the religious state of the colonies he describes. Secpticism, he tells us, prevails to an alarming extent, and going to any place of worship at all is known among many as "the religious dodge." Sectarianism is very busy; and the sect to which a man is attached may commonly be determined by the extent of his business. Small retailers and mechanics swarm among the Methodists; jobbers, who break packages, and the larger class of store-keepers, frequent the Presbyterian and congregational chapels; and the bankers, lawyers, and wholesale dealers prefer the Church of England. This state of affairs is rather unintelligible to John Chinaman, whom hitherto nothing has been able to convert to Christianity, though both in Upper California and British Columbia strenuous efforts have been made; and no wonder. On one occasion, we are told, John, who had listened to a religious controversy till his patience could hold out no longer, interposed, to the surprise of all, the following latitudinarian remark: "Religions different; reason one; we all brothers."

We have pleasure in testifying that this volume is what it professes to be, the first published in this country containing full and classified information on the various topics relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The author has brought together and condensed a mass of useful information interesting



to all connected with these colonies, or intending to make them their future home; and he has put it in so attractive a shape, that his book will be read through, which is more than can be said of many books which aim at imparting sound information.

*La Pluralité des Mondes Habités.* By Camille Flammarion. (Paris, Didier & Co.)

THIS is the second edition of a work which has excited the attention of our neighbours, and worthily. We should like to see it translated. There is a great quantity of argument from the physical order of the universe, mixed with moral and psychological considerations. The author is a religious man, well versed in science; and his speculations would be interesting and useful to those who take delight in such exercise of thought. In this country also Dr. Whewell excited attention by his very ingenious attempt to insinuate that perhaps none of the celestial bodies are inhabited, in any usual sense of the word. The attempt caused a controversy which ran its term, and the world at large subsided into its usual state of feeling on the matter. Men in general feel a strong conviction that each and every star and planet has some organization for the maintenance of which it is adapted, and with which it actually swarms. There are some who take as much as this to be certain: there are others who, differing from Dr. Whewell as to their leaning, join him in disavowing the power of arriving at any positive conclusion. The dispute began with the rise of the Copernican system. So long as our earth was the centre of all the stars and planets, which moved round the only stationary body, it was natural enough to suppose that this same stationary globe was the one for which all the rest were created. The writers of the Old Testament appeared to favour this view. If any Ptolemaist, long nurtured in that astronomy, were to read the Hebrew writings for the first time, he would not be sensible of any contradiction; but a Copernican, in the same situation, would be introduced to a new system. The educated world is nearly of one view on this point: it accepts Moses and the Prophets as speaking of a system in which they believed, upon matters which had no reference to their teaching. And it no more quarrels with their popular astronomy than it would find fault with a new teacher of political economy for speaking of shadows as thrown by the sun, instead of noting that they are caused by an obstacle preventing the sun from throwing all he has to throw. This as long as no discussion is raised: let the point be argued, and all parties begin to be deep below what is fathomed, and wise above what is written. The old system almost necessitated the inference that the sole duty of the stars and planets was towards our earth. The very first consequence of the Copernican system was a strong suspicion that the new planet—the earth—had the other planets as comrades in all arrangement. Benedetti, one of the middle Copernicans—as we may call those who came between Copernicus and Galileo—couched in one satirical sentence the argument which most minds cannot resist. A Copernican, he said, can never believe that all the rest of the universe has no other object than the government of the centre of the lunar epicycle. And though we recommend M. Flammarion's work, it is because the varied and interesting contents are useful in themselves and good food for thought, not because we think they can add much to Benedetti's argument. If there be millions of stars, as likely to be centres of systems as our own sun; if each centre have its own planets and satellites—we cannot believe, because we cannot, that all these systems are void of organization, except one, the third out of nine of the greater attendants of one of these suns. There may be those, and they are the wisest, who will not be positive about anything on which they have only one instance to judge by: but even with them, when they think their private thoughts on the matter, the leaning is strong towards the theory of universal organization, carried in all varieties of form through the whole creation. The moment the possibility was started that planets

like ours have inhabitants, man began his usual course of dressing up the new idea in his own old clothes. Are there inhabitants? they must be like ourselves, in general character at least. Have they sinned? Is the Saviour going the round of all the systems, or is the one Sacrifice sufficient for all? If they have wine, will it do for the Eucharist? If not, what will be the substitute? And if our system of theology be universal, how do they manage to keep Easter? In Jupiter, for instance, which of its four moons is paschal, when new? And what does Mars do for a paschal moon? Such were the questions which kept curiosity on the stir, and priests on the watch for heresy. There were speculators who cautiously avoided giving the planets any rational occupants, and who thereby confined moral responsibility to our own little "dirty" residence. We use the name they sometimes gave it: for, not being able to see mud on the surface of the stars, they took it of course that there was none. To this kind of speculation the wiser sort lent no countenance. Those who observe the excessive variety which prevails on our own globe try to compass the thought that the passage from planet to planet might show varieties of which even the difference of animal and vegetable life might give but a faint idea. We leave our readers to M. Flammarion's book, with one caution. There may be a planet in which there are inhabitants so far above us as to have power to see into other worlds, our own for instance. If so, we hope our readers will not give these far-glancing superiors such a laugh as the northern philosophers gave the Sirian and the Saturnian, as related by the veracious Voltaire. It is not safe to argue that because we cannot see the people in the other places, they cannot see us.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*On the Correlation, Conversion, and Allotropism of the Physical and Vital Forces.* By William Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. (Melbourne, T. T. Baillière, 104, Collins Street East).

THIS work is sent to us from Messrs. Baillière in Regent Street. We remember when this house was founded, about thirty-eight years ago. Where was Melbourne then? The minister after whom it was named had not gained his title. And now Collins Street East has 104 houses in it at least, and how many the main street which it prolongs may have we cannot guess. And an offshoot of the Baillière business is settled there, and there is a Pharmaceutical Society with a President, and that a President with a theory, and that a strange theory. All this is high civilization. The theory itself we cannot agree to; but we rejoice that Melbourne cultivates theory. From magnetism converted into electricity by rotation the author argues as follows: "This suggests a very curious and startling clue to the mode by which we receive force from the sun. We continually revolve round him, and like the revolving armature of the magneto-electric machine have force developed in us in consequence. This force we recognize as heat or light. At the same time, however, and to the same extent too, that we are excited by that luminary, must we also excite him; hence we arrive at the conclusion that we return all we receive, and illuminate the sun as much as he does us. Our notions then of the sun as a heated body require correcting, and still more the extravagant one of its being a furnace, kept up and sustained by the absorption and combustion of meteorites and comets." This is curious and startling; but we suspend our opinion as to whether it be a clue: if so, our notions of the sun certainly require correcting. Fortunately, we are not obliged to adopt the meteorite theory as the only alternative: there are several others, of which for the present we prefer not having any theory at all. Some of our readers may not be aware that good names have advocated the notion that little stones—little compared with the sun, but perhaps some of them would crush Europe—are constantly falling into the sun as it makes its way about the central sun of all, and keeping it at red heat by the force with which they fall. On this theory also we suspend our opinion: but we may make a remark upon it to the like of which we do not see our way with

respect to Mr. Johnson's theory. The man who took to collecting commissions for coals, at half-a-crown a chaldron, said it would be a very pretty business if you could but get enough of it. In like manner, we see that every bump which the sun gets is done at a commission of heat: but that our worthy primary should do so large a business as we know he does upon these commissions alone is rather difficult to believe. But it may be so, for all that: and if so, a dreadful contingency looms in the distance. We know how our spirits sink when some man puts on statistics to the coal-fields, and tells us the year in which our supply must cease. But what would that be to the sun, in his travels nobody knows whither, getting out of the stone-fields. As soon as the little contingent which he carries with him as so many small planets of his system had thumped itself out, he would begin to wane. When this would make an end of our world Dr. Cumming is better able to say than Prof. Airy: we hope coals and meteorites will both last our time; and the very next toast we drink shall be—To composite candles, and may they never be 50% a dozen!

*The Parallel Arithmetic.* By W. H. Wingate. (Longman & Co.)

Is the word *parallel* correct? Parallels never meet, though ever so far produced: but this work consists of pairs of questions which intersect in the answers. That is, every question has its brother, of the same answer as itself. For honest boys this does very well: but we think that "copying or fudging," as the author calls it, is to be feared. But the master may be on his guard: and beyond question boys are much more honest than they were.

*The Cosmical Relations of the Revolutions of the Lunar Apices. Oceanic Tides.* By H. F. A. Pratt, M.D. (Churchill & Sons.)

ONE sentence—in punctuation two, but in sense one—will be enough. "Sir Isaac Newton assumed that the figure of the earth was that of an oblate spheroid on purely theoretical grounds. This figure has never been demonstrated, and the geometrical results drawn from actual measurement are against it, for arcs of the meridian become longer as they approach the poles, which at once proves that the earth's polar axis is the longest." Whether Dr. Pratt means by latitude something different from Newton, or whether he is the geometrical blunderer which the common meaning of his words would show, we cannot settle. If the first, Newton would not understand him: turn about is fair play; he does not understand Newton. "Astronomers get out of this difficulty, in order to maintain their theory, by affirming that this elongation of the arcs of the meridian is due to the fact that gravity acts vertically from the surface of the earth; but in affirming this, they in reality give up the Newtonian theory altogether; for it refers gravity to the centre of gravity, irrespective of the earth's figure." This last sentence cannot be beaten: but those who have not the genius to conceive, may have the virtue to imitate. Does Dr. Pratt, when thinking of dinner, refer his commons to the House of Commons, irrespective of the voters' qualification? He might do so without inconsistency: and the House, which now undertakes all kinds of business, might order him a blue book, for the digestion of which he would have our best wishes.

*Heads and Hands in the World of Labour.* By W. G. Blaikie, D.D. (Strahan.)

A benevolent and intelligent man, Dr. Blaikie, is the author of 'Better Days for Working People,' by the success of which he was "astonished and almost alarmed." That the Doctor will again experience such an agreeable kind of astonishment and alarm is more than he can reasonably hope. The man who should be so frightened more than once in his life would have an undue share of good fortune. But popularity among a certain class of well-intentioned and simple readers may be confidently predicted for 'Heads and Hands,' which describes the means whereby certain great employers endeavour to ameliorate the moral and intellectual condition of their working people, and exhorts less conscientious capitalists to give heed to their responsibilities. We cannot say that it contains any new facts of much importance, or that it will aid masters and

men in their attempts to solve any of the difficult problems which must be made clear ere capital and labour can cordially co-operate; but it is a wholesome, right-minded little book. Dr. Blaikie's chief faults are a tendency to over-estimate the good which the rich can effect for the poor, and a proneness to regard workmen as beings whose chief hope of improvement depends on the will and action of their more prosperous neighbours. This view is unsound, although it is not likely to work much mischief. Classes, like nations, cannot be raised by external influences; they must raise themselves: and the recognition of this truth by the great body of our working classes is one of the brightest and most re-assuring signs of the present time.

*Erin's Fairy Spell; or, the Palace of Industry and Pleasure: a Vision.* By William Scribble, Esq. (Dublin, M<sup>rs</sup> Glashan & Gill.)

GENERALLY speaking, the circumstantial poets are the most numerous and least worth listening to when sovereigns go the way to dusky death. On no other occasion is there such an amount of detestable poetry written, wherewith to depress the public and patient mind. In this one respect, it may be said to be successful, for though there may be much that excites irritation, and more that moves to scornful laughter, the general tendency of these "pieces of circumstance" is to inspire a melancholy consciousness and a sorrowing conviction that the death of a prince is, in more views than one, a serious matter to his survivors. But there is something even worse than the demise of a potentate. It is when an Irishman, mistaking inclination for power, decks himself as bard and prophet, and proves his inability to sing and his incapacity to forebode. Mr. Smith, or "Scribble," as he proclaims himself, for the nonce, and with unintentional appreciation, has penned as much jingling nonsense as could be contained within the same limits. In his "Vision," he makes Time see wonderful things at and resulting from the Dublin Exhibition. One thing Time did not expect to see, and therefore makes no allusion to it,—the appearance of "Scribble" as a *Vates*; and we cannot designate the assumption of office as otherwise than an intrusion. "Scribble" hopes the Exhibition "may fall little short of—if it shall not fully come up to—all that I have done in the way of adornment or embellishment by the introduction of gods and goddesses," &c. This is a sample of the writer's modesty. In justice to him, we must say that he seems to have some misgivings as to the effect of his rhymes on "our Winter Garden and its Palace grand." "Let me hope," he says, "that no harm is likely to result to either from this production." But vanity again mounts upward in the assurance to his unhappy subscribers that their names "may henceforth be considered in some degree immortalized by being bound up in 'Erin's Fairy Spell.'" Of what they will be bound up with, here is a specimen,—part of a dialogue between toxophilite maidens:—

*First Maiden.*  
Well, come, we'll have another game—  
We'll be perfection soon.  
*Second Maiden.*  
Well, when you're perfect in your aim,  
Perhaps you'll shoot the moon.  
Ha! ha! when perfect in your aim  
Perhaps you'll shoot the moon.

To "shoot the moon" (*vide* "Slang Dictionary") is not exactly an occupation for young ladies; but "Scribble" claims the utmost licence, and takes it without scruple.

*The Acts 28 Viet. Chap. 3. and Chap. 6, concerning Inventions and Designs exhibited at the Dublin International Exhibition, 1865, and Industrial Exhibitions generally, with Notes, &c.* By B. F. W. Campin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens & Co.)

THE object of these statutes was to enact that the exhibition of any invention at the Dublin International or at any Industrial Exhibition authorized by the Board of Trade, should not prejudice the right of any person to register such invention provisionally, nor invalidate any letters patent that may be granted. The statutes are very short and, for Acts of Parliament, very intelligible. The corresponding sections of the two Acts are here set forth together; and the notes contain a short

summary of the decisions respecting publication and user as affecting the rights of patentees. The author thinks the protection intended to be afforded by these Acts will be found on investigation to be illusory and inoperative; and, if this is so, this little handbook is only useful as a warning to inventors not to trust to these enactments. We think that he underrates these statutes, and that this pamphlet may be found useful to the numerous persons interested in these Exhibitions, as setting forth the real protection which the Acts afford.

*Under the Waves; or, the Hermit Crab in Society.*

By Annie E. Ridley. (Low & Co.)

THAT Kingsley's "Glaucus," Gosse's many-titled volumes, and others of the same kind, should require easy introductions seems remarkable to those who have read them readily as they walked on shore or cliff. Books so light and gossiping surely cannot be hard to any readers, not excepting even the juveniles. Annie E. Ridley, however, thinks otherwise, and produces a pleasant little book adapted to elder children. It is constructed upon the fancy that a young hermit-crab is ambitious of seeing the Under-wave-world and sets out, or rather upward, upon his adventures, instead of marrying and settling down respectfully in his submarine valley. How he fares, what he sees, and what he says—how also other kinds of marine creatures fare, what they see and what they say—forms the staple of the work, and gives a good opportunity for teaching little bits of natural history to little bits of humanity. No doubt they will be better able to appreciate the molluscous and cretaceous dialogues than we are; and no doubt they would sneer at our more formal science. Perhaps the juveniles do conceive of crabs as spouting crabbedly, and of mollusca and annelida as arguing zealously for their respective ranks. For ourselves we can only commiserate the little hermit-crabs and their friends for the captivity which is sure to follow the juvenile pursuit of knowledge under shore-rocks. A sad time is coming upon them when not a creature of them all will be able to elude children's spades, knives, prongs, jars and aquaria. The days of crustacean seclusion are numbered, and none but the larger kinds, who have formidable pincers, can hope to escape the herds of prowling boys and girls who will be turned loose upon our coasts, skilled in all the arts of marine piracy and rock-robbery. We hope the young folks will thank Annie E. Ridley. Honestly, we cannot; nor can we see the value of her book. Gosse is simple and transparent as a sea rock pool, and to write an introduction to him is like penning one to the alphabet. Kingsley in "Glaucus" is remarkably entertaining to juveniles, and the only thing that can be said for Annie E. Ridley is that she means well, though it is morally impossible to imagine the simplest creatures so simple as to talk as she represents them conversing in these pages. She enters into other authors' labours as the crabs do who occupy old whelkshells and sport in other folks' tenements.

*History of a Conscript.—Waterloo, &c.*—[*Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813, par Erckmann-Chatrian.*] (Paris, Hetzel; London, Jeffs.)

THESE stories, which have already run like wildfire through many editions, and are as good a protest as could be cited against the intolerable picaresque literature of our day—a blotch on French society—own two authors, as we are apprised in *Le Petit Journal*. M. Erckmann and M. Chatrian are a Beaumont and Fletcher,—as happy an example of collaboration as this dislocated world of ours has to show. Their joint work is capital; wholesome, characteristic, racy, and real in its appeal to the sympathies. Since the day when De Vigny published his "Servitude et Grandeur Militaires" (with its tremendous story of the "Red Seal") there has been nothing of their kind so good in France as these tales. They are not to be read—even by the *Goddams* of *La Pucelle*—without tears, so real and so hearty is the life animating them.

With a view to render assistance in the acquisition of a knowledge of French verbs in all their moods and tenses, Mdlle. Cadart has prepared *Le Conseiller Français; or, French as it ought to be spoken* (Dulau), which contains paradigms, lists of

verbs with their meanings, remarks in French upon the use of the various tenses, and numerous illustrative sentences under each, translated into English.—*Questionnaire Français. Questions on French Grammar, Idiomatic Difficulties and Military Expressions*, by T. Karcher, LL.B. (Trübner), is a sort of enlarged examination paper for military students, the questions being in French. After the questions come short sentences in French and English, to be translated into English and French.—There are some good points about the *German Class-Book, a Course of Instruction based on Becker's System of Syntax*, and so arranged as to exhibit the Self-Development of the Language and its Affinities with the English, by F. Schlatter (Williams & Norgate). No better basis could have been chosen than Becker's system, and it is evidently an advantage for the English learner to study the formation of German words and their affinities with his own language. But the combination of these things is no easy matter, and seems to have produced a complexity and want of distinctness which must injure the practical usefulness of the work. The grammatical observations are too desultory and confused. There is also no table of contents, generally no heading to the separate lessons, no collection of paradigms exhibiting at one view the accidents of the grammar, and no list of irregular verbs, all which are serious deficiencies. They might be supplied without increasing the size of the book, which is already almost too large, by omitting some of the sentences for translation. The suggestions to teachers are excellent.

We have on our Library Table, among New Editions, *A Familiar History of British India, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. (Darton & Hodge).—Vol. XII. of *The Collected Works of Theodore Parker, containing his Theological, Polemical, and Critical Writings, Sermons, Speeches and Addresses, and Literary Miscellanies*, edited by Frances Power Cobbe (Trübner).—*The Wild Garland; or, Curiosities of Poetry, containing the most Quaint and Curious Specimens of Rare, Ancient, and Modern Rhymes, Inscriptions, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Ballads, Carols, Songs, Poems, &c., existing in the English Language, interspersed with Notes and Anecdotes*, the whole selected and arranged by Isaac J. Reeve (Pitman).—*A Simple Woman*, by the Author of "Nut-Brown Maids" (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*A Compendium of Domestic Medicine, and Companion to the Medicine Chest: comprising Plain Directions for the Employment of Medicines, their Properties and Doses; brief Descriptions of the Symptoms and Treatment of Diseases, &c.; also, a Selection of the most Efficacious Prescriptions, to which is added an Appendix on Cod-liver Oil*, by John Savory (Churchill).—*Consumption as Engendered by Re-breathed Air, and Consequent Arrest of the Unconsumed Carbonaceous Waste, its Prevention and Possible Cure*, by Henry MacCormac, M.D. (Longmans).—*History of my Religious Opinions*, by John Henry Newman, D.D. (Longmans).—Vol. I. of *The Hebrew Scriptures*, translated by Samuel Sharpe, being a Revision of the Authorized English Old Testament (Whitfield, Green & Son).—*The Elohistic and Jehovistic Theory minutely Examined, with some Remarks on Scripture and Science, having especial Reference to the Fourth Part of The Pentateuch Critically Examined by the Right Rev. J. W. Coleman, D.D., Bishop of Natal*, by the Rev. Edward Biley, A.M. (Bell & Daldy).—*The Ministry of Original Words in Asserting and Defending the Truth*, by B. A. Simon (Trübner).—*and Devotions before and after Holy Communion* (Parker).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen's Plain Truths for Plain People, Sermons, 12mo. 4/6 cl.  
Argyll's (Duke of) India under Dalhousie and Canning, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Bennet's New Year's Eve, and other Poems, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Brocard's Sea-Air and Sea-Bathing, trans. by Strange, 8vo. 3/ cl.  
Brue's Story of Queen Guinevere and Sir Lancelot, Poems, 5/ cl.  
Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Series, Charles I. 1635, imp. 8vo. 15/ cl.  
Daubeny on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients, 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Fenton's Properties of Salted Brandy, 8vo. 2/ cl. swd.  
Hanson's Succession Duty Act, 1853, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Hayward's The Vale of Conway, 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Hood's Dark Sayings on a Harp (Sermons), 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Hunt's Universal Yacht List, 1864, oblong, 4/ round.  
Hutchinson's Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings, 8vo. 16/ cl.  
King's Natural Hist., Ancient & Modern, of Precious Stones, 5/ cl.  
Kirtan's Four Pillars of Temperance, 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
Lord Lynn's Wife, Cheap Edition, 8vo. 2/ bds.  
Marshall's Brook Silverstone and the Lost Lilies, 8vo. 3/6 cl.



Miss Russell's Hobby, 2 vols. cr. svo. 12/6.  
 Muller's Study of Sanskrit, Hitopadesa, Books 2, 3, 4, roy. svo. 7/6.  
 My Pretty Lesson Book, sq. 1/6 swd.  
 Proctor's Saturn and its System, 14 engravings, svo. 14/6 cl.  
 Reithmiller's The Layman's Creed, cr. svo. 2/6 cl.  
 Rose Aylmer's Home, 3 vols. post svo. 31/6 cl.  
 Sanson's Chorograph, its Action and Administration, cr. svo. 5/6 cl.  
 Sargent's Frank Layton, large square, 1s. swd.: 3/6 cl.  
 Sewall's Dictation Exercises, and series, 18mo. 3/6 cl.  
 Stanley's Epistle to the Corinthians, 2d edit. svo. 18/6 cl.  
 Staunton's Great Schools of England, illust. large post svo. 15/6 cl.  
 Timbs's Romance of London, 3 vols. post svo. 31/6 cl.  
 Tomlin's Comparative Vocabulary in 40 Languages, 4to. 4/6 cl. swd.  
 Tomlin's Critical Remarks on Pseude's Revelations, svo. 3/6 swd.  
 Tomlin's Improved Renderings of Passages in Scripture, svo. 4/6 cl.  
 Wilson's Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin, Pt. 3, 4/6 cl.  
 Warren's How I Managed my Children, cr. svo. 1/6 can. ad.  
 Wolfe's Family Prayers and Scripture Calendar, 18mo. 3/6 cl.

#### THE WEATHER DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

IN 1854, when the Board of Trade were about to establish their office for the discussion of meteorological observations, in conformity with the recommendations of the Brussels Conference, they applied to the President and Council of the Royal Society for an opinion as to the chief desiderata in meteorological science and the forms best calculated to exhibit the great atmospheric laws which required development. The "opinion" which the Council drew up in answer contains a discussion of the subject under the heads Barometer, — Dry Air and Aqueous Vapour, — Temperature of the Air, — Temperature of the Sea; and Investigations regarding Currents, — Storms or Gales, — Thunder-Storms, — Auroras and Falling Stars; and Charts of the Magnetic Variation.

This scheme has not been so strictly carried out by the Weather Office as was originally contemplated, from which, or some other circumstance, and before filling up the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Admiral FitzRoy, the President of the Board of Trade has again referred the matter to the President and Council of the Royal Society, who, as we are informed, have appointed a Committee to prepare a Report in answer on the whole question. We shall have something to say on the conclusions of the Report when it comes to be published, giving here, in the meanwhile, a few particulars from the "Memoranda" which the Council have already sent in to the Board of Trade.

The time appearing to be favourable for a reconsideration of the duties of the office, they suggest that publication of daily forecasts may, perhaps, be unnecessary, and that evidence should be taken as to the advantages, present and prospective, of continuing the practice of storm-warnings. Next to this comes the procuring of suitable data for what have been termed "ocean statistics," i. e. statistics of the wind, the weather, and the currents in different parts of the ocean and at different seasons of the year, and the formation from these data of charts and other practical instructions for the use of navigators generally. Some progress was made in this branch of the work, and it would be desirable to ascertain not only the extent of progress, but whether any documents remain to be examined. Seeing that at the Conference above mentioned the leading Governments of Europe and America undertook to co-operate in the great scheme of meteorological observations, it seems the more essential that Great Britain should contribute her part, and largely. With ships on every sea she has the means of gathering facts from all parts of the globe. Here the question arises—Do merchant vessels generally continue to send their logs to the office? If not, there will be awkward gaps in the system. We assume for granted that the ships of the Royal Navy take regular observations of the best and most comprehensive quality, and deposit them, with their logs, at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty; and this leads to the suggestion that the ocean statistics collected by the mercantile navy should also be sent to the Hydrographic Office, where they might be turned to good account. We understand that the Admiralty would be willing to receive any of the observations which could be used in the construction of the wind, current, storm, and magnetic variation charts, now regarded as indispensable to good navigation. Should this arrangement be carried out, we presume that the Hydrographic Office would undertake to supply instruments as well as instructions to the commanders of merchant vessels, if properly qualified.

Constant correction of the magnetic variation

charts is required for the benefit of navigation generally, and will, no doubt, receive due attention. But considering how largely the use of iron has increased of late years in ship-building, it is of more direct and immediate importance to the interests of the mercantile marine that attention should be paid to the effect of iron on ships' compasses. The Royal Navy is properly looked after in this particular; not so the merchant navy, as is testified by the recent loss of iron steamers, in which the disaster could be referred to compass-error only. In most of these instances, however, from the want of any record of the magnetic state of the ship, of the amount of original deviation, and of the mode of correction, and from the investigations into the causes of the loss being conducted by persons not instructed in the science, and who are necessarily incompetent either to elicit the facts from which a judgment may be formed, or to form a judgment on the facts which are elicited, no certain conclusion as to the occasion of loss can be arrived at.

Since the first introduction of iron ships, it has been a recognized fact that they cannot be safely navigated without the compass being, as it is termed, "adjusted"—i. e. without the deviations being corrected either mechanically by magnets or by a table of errors; but at first the correction of each ship was a separate and independent problem. Now the case is different. The theory of the deviation, its causes and its laws, are now thoroughly understood and reduced to simple formulae, leaving the numerical magnitude of a certain small number of quantities to be determined by observation for each ship separately; and, further, by recording, reducing, and discussing the deviations which have been observed in the ships of the Royal Navy of different classes, numerical results as to the value of these quantities in ships of each class have been determined, which promise to be of the greatest use in facilitating the complete determination of the deviation and its correction, and in suggesting modes for constructing iron ships, and in the election of the position of the standard compass. The science of magnetism, in its relation to navigation, is, in fact, in a position in some degree analogous to that in which the science of astronomy at one time was. The principles of the science have been established, the formulæ have been obtained, but numerical values are wanted, which can be derived only from a large number of observations systematically made and discussed. At present, these numerical results have been obtained from, and are applicable to, the ships of the Royal Navy only. Without some systematic direction, the mercantile marine can neither derive the full benefit of nor contribute its due share to the advance of the science.

The Board of Trade is already empowered by Act of Parliament to grant certificates to merchant ships of which the compasses have been properly adjusted; it would be needful only to extend the power to accomplish all that experience has demonstrated as indispensable to safe navigation, namely, proper correction of compasses, advancement of the science of compass-deviation, and the education of masters and mates in that science. In the ships of the Royal Navy there is placed a standard compass, distinct from the steering-compass, fixed in a position selected, not for the convenience of the steersman, but for the moderate and uniform amount of the deviation at and around it. The ship is navigated solely by this standard compass. But in merchant ships the corrected (or standard) compass is also the steering-compass, and the position of the steering-compass renders it liable to great disturbance; besides which the method of correction employed is continually deranged by the change which, as is well known, takes place in the magnetism of iron ships. The method adopted by the Admiralty is one which can be used without danger; but the same cannot be said of the other, because of the wrong placing of the compass.

The temptation to use the cheapest method is so strong, and the risk thereof so great, that the Board of Trade may fairly be called on to require that every iron passenger-ship shall carry a standard compass, distinct from the steering-compass, in a selected situation at a certain distance from all

masses of iron; that the original deviations of this standard compass shall not, in ordinary cases, exceed a certain limited amount; that on each occasion of the compass being adjusted, a table of the deviations be furnished to the master, and returned to the Board of Trade; and that, if corrected by magnets, a return be made of the position of the magnets and of every subsequent alteration of their position.

Besides these requirements there are other practical matters in which a capable chief of the compass-department might act with advantage. By communicating with the different ports he might bring about a uniform system of compass adjustment, which would be generally understood by shipmasters. He might suggest means of facilitating the adjustment by meridian marks on shore, the laying down of moorings, and so forth. And he might act as assessor in investigations into the loss of iron ships, in cases in which there was any possibility of the loss having been occasioned by compass-error.

As regards the advancement of the science of the deviation, and the education of masters and mates, there cannot be a difference of opinion. No one will contend that these particulars should be left to chance or ignorance.

The Memoranda conclude with a declaration that it seems desirable to establish a Department of the Board of Trade under a competent Superintendent, who should devote his time to the whole subject. Almost all the advances which have hitherto been made in the science, and which have placed England at the head of the science, are due to there having been for the last twenty-five years one officer charged by the Admiralty with this duty almost exclusively. Such an officer becomes the depository of all that is known on the subject, and has no difficulty in obtaining the best scientific assistance. It is understood that there would be no practical difficulty, and there would be many advantages in the present state of the science in having the superintendence of the compasses of the Royal and Mercantile Marine united under one head, with competent assistants in the two branches of the service. Any intelligent man could speedily be instructed in all that would be necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of assistant for the merchant navy. In selecting such an assistant it would probably be more important to look to general ability, intelligence, docility, and the habit of, and aptitude for, dealing with men, and particularly with masters of merchant vessels, than to any previous knowledge of the subject.

#### TREES IN CHURCHYARDS.

Temple, June 1, 1865.

IN searching the earlier English statutes for a very different purpose from that which forms the subject of this letter, I have met with a quaint old Act of Parliament which may be of interest to some of your readers who are unaware of its existence. Passed during the reign of Edward the First, A.D. 1307, its title is 'Ne Rector prosterat arbores in Cemeterio.' It runs thus: "Because we do understand that controversies do oftentimes grow between Parsons of Churches and their Parishioners, touching Trees growing in the Churchyard, both of them pretending that they do belong unto themselves, we have thought it good rather to decide this controversy by writing than by Statute. Forasmuch as a Churchyard, that is dedicated, is the soil of a Church, and whatsoever is planted belongeth to soil, it must needs follow, that these trees which be growing in the Churchyard are to be reckoned amongst the goods of the Church, the which laymen have no authority to dispose; but, as the Holy Scripture do testify, the charge of them is committed only to priests to be disposed of.—II. And yet seeing those trees be often planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church, we do prohibit the Parsons of the Church that they do not presume to fell them down unadvisedly, but when the Chancel of the Church doth want necessary reparations; neither shall they be converted to any other use, except the body of the Church doth need like repair; in which case the Parsons of their charity shall do well to relieve the parishioners with bestow-

ing upon them the same Trees; which we will not command to be done, but we will commend it when it is done."

Lord Coke says this statute is but a declaration of the Common Law. However that may have been, it is certainly a remarkable instance of so old an Act of Parliament remaining still in force; and which, during upwards of five centuries and a half, appears to have been unaltered.

Barrington, writing in 1795, in his 'Observations on the more Ancient Statutes,' in commenting upon this Act, says, "that low as churches were built at this time, the thick foliage of the *yew*" answered the purpose of sheltering the church better than any other tree. And he adds, "I have been informed, accordingly, that the yew-trees in the churchyard of *Cyffin*, near Conway, having lately been felled, the roof of the church hath suffered excessively."

But many not other causes have originated the custom of planting trees around churches in England besides that of sheltering them from the force of the wind? Groves of trees are said to have surrounded places of worship of the Druids; and afterwards of those of Thor and Odin in these islands. May it not, therefore, be that after the introduction of Christianity into Britain, a traditional and increased veneration and sanctity attached to churches when surrounded by trees? Certain it is that the custom of planting them in churchyards is of considerable antiquity in England. Thus, in addition to the above statute of Edward the First, as well as the testimony of Barrington, and the very great age of many of the trees so planted, we find, in the churchyard scene of the fifth act of 'Romeo and Juliet,' that Balthasar says—

As I did sleep under this yew-tree here.

It is true the scene is laid in Italy; but is it not probable that Shakespeare used the poetic licence of, in fact, describing an English churchyard with which he was well acquainted?

There seems, also, some reason to believe that the *yew* was not only planted in churchyards for purposes of shelter, but likewise for the use of the parishioners. In the fifth act of 'Twelfth Night,' the Clown's song contains this passage:—

My shroud of white, stuck all with yew,  
O, prepare it.

If it were formerly a custom in England thus to ornament the shrouds of the dead with slips of yew, the well-known poisonous nature of the foliage, and the convenience of the parishioners, would seem to indicate the churchyard as the most suitable place to plant trees of that description. Cattle would there have small chance of being injured by browsing on them; and the parishioners would always be able readily to obtain, with permission of the "parson," what they required for funeral purposes from trees growing in consecrated ground. There consequently appears to be some reason for believing that the existence and great age of many *yew*-trees in English churchyards may be traced to the combined causes I have mentioned.

ROBERTON BLAINE.

#### LIFE IN SPAIN.

Jerez, 1865.

FROM Seville to Jerez (or Xerez) de la Frontera is, thanks to the iron road, but the work of a few hours. Time was, and not long since, when the only means of transit promising decent comfort was the bosom of the classic Guadalquivir. You take a last fond look at Seville as the train moves out of the station, not at express speed; the tower of the Giralda is the last landmark. The country becomes flat and uninteresting,—a wide, marshy plain on your right extending to the Guadalquivir, up and down which muddy stream Phœnician, Carthaginian, Roman and Moslem have each in their turn come and gone. Philistines are reported to have settled near Jerez, "in the good old days when the world was younger"; a huge drove of very lively bulls are now masters of the situation and undisputed monarchs of all they survey; the strongest and fiercest will, as time goes on, be drafted into Tauromadic services, to display extra irritation when introduced into civilized society,—which means goring horses to death for the delectation of the rising generation of Spaniards.

A few unimportant stations and we reach Jerez, the small end of that funnel through which the sherry of commerce finds its way into Great Britain and other civilized countries and states. This branch of commerce has made this corner of Andalusia a little El-Dorado. John Bull is the great victim; he takes some of the rubbish, and all the good and exotic sorts. Vineyards on your right, vineyards on your left, vineyards before your face, and more vineyards behind your back. Bacchus rules the roast; everybody talks wine in some shape, and you may taste till you are tipsy—hear it, ye toppers—for nothing. An introduction to Don A., B. or C. is the only passport necessary, and the doors of the *bodega* play Open Sesame before your mortal eyes—acres upon acres of casks filled with sherry and piled four high. Some name their wines after emperors, kings, dukes and generals; others, again, take the names of the Apostles—only the names—in vain, for the wines are fit to swallow and be remembered, like Murillo's canvases, for ever. The "oldest inhabitant" is of but small account in this locality. Phœnician, Carthaginian, Roman and Moslem, each and all, have passed over these classic plains, and in turn shaken its dust from their feet. Corn, wine and oil abound, from the base of the Sierra Morena to the golden sands of Cadiz Bay. Every one should see the "Cartuja Convent," perched on an eminence about two miles from this vinous city, and gently sloping to the banks of the Guadalete, which, in spite of scholarly objections, founded upon the supposed fact that the real Lethe is near Viana, in Portugal, sounds very much like *agua de Lethe*—water of oblivion (the consumption of this fluid has been very great amongst the rulers of Spain since the days of Ferdinand and Isabella). Had the Cross and the Crescent been of one faith, or even tolerated each other, what might not the Spain of to-day have been?

That regal George whom Thackeray delighted not to honour, and who probably deserved all the encomiums passed upon him, did one good turn to Andalusia—he made Sherry fashionable, signing the death-warrants of Madeira, Cape, Canary and White Lisbon. At a time when drinking and dicing held high jinks everywhere in Britain, the story goes that the first gentleman in Europe dined at a certain Lord Mayor's feast; this certain Mayor, trading with Spain, had accumulated a snug store of very seductive sherry. The royal George seemed to appreciate the fluid, and stowed a goodly quantity beneath his royal waistcoat; the royal head on the morrow did not ache, and from that day sherry became fashionable. Essex, Elizabeth's Essex, sacked Cadiz and brought a supply of "Sherris sack" to England, and never paid for it. The Cartuja Convent suffered during the French occupation; the cavalry turned the stalls of the chapel into mangers for their horses, and chipped and cracked everything that would chip or crack; they overran the *bodegas* or wine-cellar, tapped the casks, and the young France of that day was very fuddled indeed, as long as the occupation lasted. Jerez can boast of other attractions: the Church of San Miguel as well as the Cartuja has been familiarized by the pencil of the late David Roberts; the town itself is now clean and orderly; the principal street has rows of orange-trees on each side; and in the Grand Plaza four full-grown palm-trees flourish, moved bodily from an old convent garden on the outskirts. Gas lights the streets, and water-pipes are at the railway station, ready to be transported to the mountain, from which a supply of good, pure water will soon circulate throughout the city. If a stranger sojourning for the moment in the land might whisper "sewage," the waste water would serve an admirable and health-giving purpose. You are not pestered with beggars; the worthy are provided for, and the unworthy seek fresh fields and pastures new. On the occasion of the royal progress through the south of Spain, Jerez was most loyal with its lungs and liberal with its pocket; the town was decorated; flags, streamers, pink calico and flowers lined the route, and last, but certainly not least, *las hijas de Jerez* smiled their welcome on the royal lady. The daughters of Jerez, like those of Seville and Malaga, have a reputation for grace and beauty, and in my poor judgment deserve it;

perhaps their rivals of cool and breezy Ronda, with peachy cheek and laughing eye, tempt a bachelor to whisper "How happy could I be with either!" A considerable sum of money was on the occasion of the royal progress collected for charitable purposes; hear the result, all ye who try so hard "not to do it,"—not a single application was made, and the funds had to be otherwise employed. The bull-ring some three years since, mainly constructed of wood, was accidentally burnt, and has not been rebuilt. Jerez has lost its reputation for brutality, and the poor man's knife is more profitably employed in tending the vineyard than settling disputes, which full employment and liberal wages now render few and far between. *A dios, á dios*—waving of hands and smiles—a whistle, and the train is en route for Cordova.

F. W. C.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ecclesiastical Society will be held on Wednesday next. Mr. Beresford Hope, President, will take the chair, and a discussion will be held on the true principles of "Restoration."

Miss Eyre, the author of 'A Lady's Walk in the South of France,' desires us to say that Andorre is not the whole subject of her next book, which is to include the Spanish Pyrenees.

Mr. H. Burnard Owen is put forward as the Hon. Secretary of a proposed "Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain," to consist of "Members or Fellows and Associates who are professedly Christians, and the great object of which will be to defend revealed truth from 'the oppositions of science, falsely so called.'" Is this movement a diversion from that curious Protest against free thought about which we have now ceased to hear? No other name beyond that of Mr. Burnard Owen appears in the circular sent to us; but the following singular facts are given as the scientific basis of the proposed society. "At the Anthropological Society of London, on May 16th, Bishop Colenso spoke of 'the facts of Geology' as disproving the Scriptures; as if he had really not been aware, that at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (at which he was present) all the lately assumed foundation 'facts' of Geology were publicly given up as untenable and disproved by Sir Charles Lyell in his Address, which Bishop Colenso actually heard delivered." We also heard—and reported—the speech at Bath; but we had no conception that Sir Charles "gave up" and "disproved" any of his previous science. "It will be the business," says the Circular, "of the new Philosophical Institution to recognize no human science as 'established,' but to examine philosophically and freely, all that has passed as science, or is put forward as science, by individuals or in other societies; whilst its members, having accepted Christianity as the revealed truth of God, will defend that truth against all mere human theories by subjecting them to the most rigid tests and criticisms."

We add this query to a former one:—

"Bottesford Manor, near Briggs, June 8, 1865.

"If your readers will refer to Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie's letter in the *Times* of June 18, 1863, they will find that the late Henry Thomas Buckle left behind him, at his death, not only large portions of his 'History of Civilization,' but also outlined essays 'On the Ultimate Causes of the Interest of Money,' 'On Bacon,' 'On Shakespeare,' and 'On the Influence of Northern Palestine on the Origin of Christianity.' Mr. Glennie remarks that he fears these essays 'may not be in a sufficient state of forwardness' to be published in a collected form along with the papers contributed by their author to *Fraser's Magazine*. Whatever they be, however, we ought to have them. Every fragment of the works of that great thinker is too valuable to be lost or hidden. May we not, therefore, hope that these unfinished essays will be given to the public at the same time with the remaining portion of the 'History of Civilization'?" I am, &c.

"EDWARD PEACOCK."

Dr. Leared, editor of an American book on Mental Health, recently noticed by us as having



an appearance somewhat unprofessional, desires to make the following statement:—"As the ire of your reviewer seems to have been excited by the colour of the cover and the prominence given to my name on the title-page, I beg to state that for these matters the publisher is entirely responsible. I did not correct the proofs of either title-page or cover, nor was I in any way consulted about them."

Messrs. Bradbury & Evans wish to contradict a report to the effect that *Once a Week* is likely to be discontinued.

In one of Mr. Sala's picturesque letters from Algeria, contributed to the *Daily Telegraph*, we have a choice bit of literary gossip. Says Mr. Sala:—"A dear good lady, named Rogers—yes, Mrs. Albert G. Rogers is the name—did come out here last winter with her husband, an estimable English clergyman, and essay to convert the heathen by means of tracts. I have heard much of her pious exertions in Algiers. Her mission seemed to have been a double-barrelled one, for she was desirous of demolishing at once the arch-impostor Mahomet, and that wicked old man the Pope of Rome. She smote the Mussulman and the Papist hip and thigh with many tracts, and must have vexed Bellal sorely; only she appears to have been in a state of dubiety as to who were the most wicked people in Algiers, the Arabs, the French, or the small English community resident there. Between these three stools, however difficult the feat may seem, Mrs. Albert G. Rogers got on worse than might have been expected, and she failed in converting anybody. She accordingly shook the dust from off her feet, and returned to Europe. I am the more incited to mention this benevolent lady with sentiments of affectionate reverence, since I find she has written a book called 'A Winter in Algeria.' The book an English gentleman in Algiers was kind enough to lend me; and on perusing it I find that Mrs. Albert G. Rogers has, amidst many doleful bewailings of the backslidings of her French and English fellow-Christians in Algiers, coolly appropriated, without a word of acknowledgment, several pages of a story called 'Yadacé,' which your correspondent took the liberty of writing, ten years ago, in Mr. Dickens's *Household Words*, and which has since been republished, with other papers, in a collected form. I need scarcely point out to good Mrs. Rogers the existence of a commandment numbered Eight in the Decalogue; also that in the service called the Communion there are some pretty sharp things said about people who take away their neighbour's landmarks. The best part of the story is that I wrote 'Yadacé' from an anecdote related to me by a friend in Paris, under the impression that the game to which it referred was an Algerian one, and that Mrs. Rogers, cribbing from me, gives it as an illustration of Algerian manners and customs; whereas I have since learned Yadacé is a Persian and not an Arab game at all."

We are told we shall greatly oblige several readers by stating how to arrive at the sine of an angle. We have much pleasure in stating that,  $x$  being the circular measure, the sine of the angle is

$$x - \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \dots$$

But we doubt whether this information will avail much. Our Correspondents are in a puzzle because the Rule of Three won't act: it gives to a certain fourth term "only the tenth part of its true arithmetical value." By "arithmetical calculation" 5236 is to 5 as 015708 to 0015, which last must "obviously be multiplied by 10 to get the true value, for there cannot be two ciphers in the fourth term, and only one in the third." Surely our Correspondents ought to have suspected that they had worked wrongly. In our hands, 015708 multiplied by 5 makes 0078540, which, divided by 5236, gives 015. Again, they find that the diameter being unity, the side of a regular polygon of 24 sides is .264.... But the 12th part of the circumference is .2618; so that a chord is greater than its arc. Here, again, we suggest that .264.... is very wrong; it should be .1305.... We respect our Correspondents for asking aid: there are others who would have found a wrong way of

setting themselves right, would have squared the circle when half way through, would have ended by finding the longitude, and would have been very much our humble superiors when we laughed at the book they would have published.

Sir John Richardson, C.B., whose death we have to announce, was born on the 5th of November, 1787, at Dumfries, where his father had been Provost. He completed his education in the University of Edinburgh, which he entered in 1801, and took his M.D. degree in 1816. He entered the Navy as assistant-surgeon in 1807, and served in the siege of Copenhagen in that capacity. He was surgeon to the first battalion of Marines during the war with the United States in Canada and Georgia. He subsequently became surgeon to Melville Hospital at Chatham and Inspector of Haslar Hospital, holding the latter office for seventeen years. When he retired from the later post, he went to live near Gramere, where he died of apoplexy, on the 5th of the present month, having been in good health up to the time of the attack. He was employed in three separate expeditions of search and discovery in the Arctic Regions, being seven years in those territories. He was the companion of Sir John Franklin, and went, accompanied by Dr. Rae, in search of the unfortunate expedition under command of his former companion and relative. Sir John, who received the honour of knighthood in 1846, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of several other learned Societies, and an honorary D.C.L. of Trinity College, Dublin. He was the author of 'The Fauna Borealis, America,' 'The Zoological Appendix to Sir Edward Parry's Second Voyage,' 'The Ichthyology of the Erebus and Terror and of the Sulphur,' and of several Reports and scientific papers on Arctic travels. When at Haslar he greatly increased the Museum of the Hospital, and added to it a very valuable and extensive collection of skeletons. He was married three times; his second wife being the niece of Sir John Franklin, by whom he has several children, who mourn his loss; and, thirdly, with the daughter of Mr. Fletcher, of Edinburgh, which lady survives him. He was a most amiable and kind friend and companion, with untiring energy and great firmness of purpose; indeed, there are few accounts on record more instructive, and showing greater energy and kindness, than his narrative of the hardships he and his party underwent, so simply recorded by him in Franklin's 'Overland Journey.'

Mr. W. Cave Thomas has been commissioned to paint the Twelve Apostles for the new Church of the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Collier's newest illustration of Old English Literature is a reprint of the 'First Booke of the Preservation of King Henry the Seventh when he was but Earle of Richmond, Grandfather to the Queen's Majesty.' The tract was printed in 1599.

The erection of a new town, in the classic manner, upon an old site, is remarkable. Those who were at Aberystwith last summer would hardly recognize the place on a second visit. The Cambrian Railway has opened Mid-Wales to a wonderful extent, and the enterprise of its promoters has led to what may be styled the reconstruction of Aberystwith by the hands of Mr. Seddon, Secretary of the Institute of British Architects, and others. The Castle House, a mansion constructed by Nash on a triangular plan with octagonal towers, standing on an irregular but commanding site at the southern extremity of the town, and overhanging the sea, has been transformed into an hotel, in a peculiar, but eminently picturesque manner; the frontage is about 500 feet. The house will be re-cased and swallowed up in the new works which have for their central features the angle towers; these are to be crowned by lofty spires; southward of this is a wing of 150 feet frontage, occupied by a large room, lighted by eight windows and having an "octagon room" at one end; the last forms the lower part of another group of towers. On the floor above are numerous smaller rooms; higher still is a flat terrace, reached by staircases placed in circular turrets at the rear, and commanding magnificent views of the neighbourhood. This wing is completed

in a rich Gothic style, with stone arcades below, and in the fashion of ancient timbered houses above, with stamped and coloured panels, surmounted by a host of pinnacled chimneys, high roofs, turrets and gilded vanes; the effect is very striking. The northern wing will be still more important and richer than the southern one; it is to be fronted with stone, with varied colouring, much broken in its outline and sky-line, as the nature of the site compelled it to be. Parts of the building are vaulted with stone and decorated with marble shafts, painting, and painted glass. Messrs. Morris, Marshall & Faulkner are engaged on the decorative works of this extensive undertaking. Besides the Castle House, a second great hotel is being built at the other extremity of the Marine Parade, from the designs of Mr. C. F. Hayward, Mr. Seddon's fellow in the secretariate of the Institute of British Architects, and Mr. Davis. Mr. Butterfield is erecting a Welsh chapel, near the new railway station, at Aberystwith; the last is designed by Mr. H. Conybeare. A light iron pier is also being built.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Brussels has elected M. Louis Wolowski, the eminent political economist, a Member, in place of the late Mr. Nassau Senior.

The French Academy of Sciences has elected M. Plantamour a Corresponding Member in the Astronomical Section; and M. Clausius, of Zurich, has been elected by the same Academy a Corresponding Member in the Mechanical Section.

English practical chemists may like to be informed that the Paris Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale has offered a prize of 60*l.* for an ink which will not corrode steel pens.

The discovery of Dante's bones, twelve days after the celebration of his tercentenary birthday, has created no small sensation and delight in Italy. In the year 1677, Cardinal Pogetta, of Ravenna, expressed his intention of having Dante's bones, being those of a heretic, taken from the coffin and burnt. The Archbishop, less of a bigot than the Cardinal, and a sincere admirer of the poet, had the remains secretly excavated and concealed in another part of the church. When the danger was over, the Archbishop died, and Dante's remains were not replaced in the original coffin. A few years more, and the grave in which they had been concealed was forgotten. The *Gazetta delle Romagne* gives the following account of the discovery. On the occasion of the festival, the town council had ordered some improvements to be made at the gravestone of the poet; this made some digging necessary between a building called Braccio-Forte, and the chapel in which Dante's sarcophagus stood. When the workmen tried to fix a pump, in order to get rid of the superfluous water, and broke down an old wall of Braccio-Forte, they discovered in this very wall a wooden box, which fell to the ground. The box was 90 centimetres in length and 33 centimetres in height, but being made of deal and badly joined it opened in the fall and the bones fell out. The box had two Latin inscriptions written with a pen. The inscription on the outside was, "Dantis ossa a me Fra Antonio Santi hic posita, anno 1677, die... Octobris." The inscription inside is, "Dantis ossa de nuper revisa 3 Junii 1677." It has been found that this Dr. Santi was the Secretary of the Brothers of S. Francesco, the church bordering on Dante's tomb. In 1700, Santi became Guardian. The bones are well preserved; it is evident that they have never been underground. Nothing is wanting but a piece of the lower jaw. A protocol has been taken in presence of the magistrate of this discovery; the bones have been replaced in the box, this one locked into another box, and deposited for the present in the Dante Chapel.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admittance (from Eight till Seven), 1*o.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 55, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dark.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**FRENCH GALLERY, 190, Pall Mall.**—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added, Rosa Bonheur's New Picture of 'A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks' (Forest of Fontainebleau), is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

**HYDE PARK in 1864, by HENRY BARRAUD, Esq.,** containing 220 Portraits of the frequenters of Rotten Row, NOW ON VIEW, at 230, Regent Street (opposite Hanover Street).—Admission, One Shilling. Open from Ten till Six.

**MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES** is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Poole, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Grewick, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Cooper, R.A.—Letchford, R.A.—Childers, R.A.—Sank, R.A.—Ansell, R.A.—Frost, R.A.—H. O'Neil, R.A.—F. Namyth—Lionell, sen.—Marks—Miss Muirie—Yeames—Gale—Galliat—Gérôme—Verboeckhoven—Frère—Duvergier, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

**MR. JOHN FOWER'S BALLADS (Vide 'St. Thomas & Becket, and other Poems,' London, Mozon, 1865.)**—Mr. FOWER will read his BALLADS at St. James's (Minor) Hall, 60, Regent Street, on the 10th and 17th of June next, as follows:—Saturday, 10th of June; 'The Lady Godiva,' 'St. Thomas & Becket,' 'Banbury Cross.' Saturday, 17th of June; 'Editha: a Legend of Old Sarum,' 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' 'Mabel: a Legend of Old St. Paul's.' Tickets for the Course may be had of A. Hammond & Co. (late Jenkins), 214, Regent Street, and of Mr. John Mitchell, Old Bond Street. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea; Unreserved ditto, Five Shillings. The Doors will be open at a Quarter to Eight, and the Reading will commence punctually at Eight o'clock.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—"Proteus," the New and Wonderful Optical Illusion in Professor Pepper's Entertainment, daily at 8.30 at 8.—Will this be? or a Rehearsal of a Summer Musical Entertainment, by Mr. G. Buckland, assisted by Mr. Hemming (the new Baritone), Miss E. Walton, and other Artists.—New Lecture by J. L. King, Esq., on Galilæi's 'Apparatus Respiratorum.'—Fictitious Novelty and Originality, the Holy Places at Mecca and Medina contrasted with those at Bethlehem and Jerusalem, with two new Ghost Scenes (J. H. Pepper and H. Dircks joint inventors). Open from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL.**—June 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: The Hon. J. Cockle, M.A., Rev. W. R. Dawes, A. Geikie, Esq., G. Gore, Esq., R. Grant, Esq., M.A., G. R. Gray, Esq., G. Harley, M.D., Fleeming Jenkin, Esq., W. Huggins, Esq., Sir F. L. McClintock, Capt. R.N., R. McDonnell, M.D., W. K. Parker, Esq., Alfred Tennyson, Esq., D.C.L., G. H. K. Thwaites, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. J. T. Walker, R.E.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—May 24.—T. Wright, Vice-President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. James was elected an Associate.—Mr. Merton exhibited further specimens of the Pottery found at Silverdale. Dr. Welling, of Preston, stated that the marl-pits whence the clay was obtained were visible at the beginning of the present century and known as "Clay Holes Moss," being between thirty and forty in number.—Lord Boston exhibited some specimens of Memento Mori carved in ivory, of the fifteenth century; two Scribes' Erasers, with Florentine work of the sixteenth century; miniatures in oil of James the Second, purchased at Rome, and Clementina Maria Sobieski, wife of the old Pretender.—Mr. J. T. Irvine sent delineations of Sepulchral Crosses at Durham, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Dorset, also the upper part of the shaft, with portion of the arms, of an early English Cross, found in a buttress at Berkeley Church, and a monumental slab of a child, 3 feet 7 inches long, in the same church, with an elegantly-designed cross composed of four arms ending in fleurs-de-lis, belonging to the fourteenth century. Two similar monumental slabs of children from Bath-Easton Church, Somersetshire, were also exhibited, of the same date. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of the obituary notices for 1864.

**LINNEAN.**—May 24.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Secretary reported that nine Fellows and one Foreign Member had died, and that nineteen Fellows had been elected since the last Anniversary.—The following Fellows were elected *Members of the Council* for the ensuing year; viz., The Rev. H. Clark, R. Hogg, LL.D., A. Newton, J. T. B. Syme and E. H. Vinen, M.D.—G. Bentham, was re-elected *President*; W. W. Saunders, *Treasurer*; and G. Busk, and F. Caney, *Secretaries*.

June 1.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. W. S. M. D'Urban, was elected a Fellow.—The President nominated J. J. Bennett,

J. D. Hooker, M.D., J. Lubbock, and W. W. Saunders, *Vice-Presidents* for the year ensuing.—The following papers were read: 'Remarks on the Best Method of Displaying Entozoa in Museums,' by Dr. T. S. Cobbold.—'On Animal Individuality, from an Entozoological Point of View,' by the same.—'Contributions to a Monograph of the Species of Annelides belonging to the Aphroditaceæ, containing a List of the known Species, and Descriptions of some new Species in the Collection of the British Museum,' by Dr. W. Baird.—'Synopsis of the Diptera of the Eastern Archipelago, discovered by Mr. Wallace, and noticed in the *Journal of the Linnean Society*,' by Mr. F. Walker.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—May 19.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Physical and Chemical Constitution of the Fixed Stars and Nebulae,' by W. Huggins, Esq.

June 5.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—Mrs. E. Beevor, Messrs. S. Canning, A. Davis, D. P. M'Euen, H. N. Hoare, H. A. Hunt, H. Lee, J. Metcalfe, and J. Moore, were elected *Members*.—Mr. W. Henty was admitted a Member.

**INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**—May 27.—*Annual Meeting.*—The following is the list of President, Council, and officers elected to serve for the ensuing twelve months: President, C. Jellicoe; Vice-Presidents, S. Brown, W. Hodge, T. B. Sprague, and W. S. B. Woolhouse; Council, A. H. Bailey, S. Brown, C. J. Bunyon, D. Chisholm, G. Cutcliffe, H. D. Davenport, A. Day, P. M. Dove, W. Emmens, J. Fraser, E. H. Galsworthy, W. B. Hodge, C. Jellicoe, S. L. Laundry, C. T. Lewis, J. Laurence, J. Lodge, H. Marshall, J. Meikle, J. Messent, A. Pearson, W. Ratray, J. Reddish, F. G. Smith, H. A. Smith, W. Spens, T. B. Sprague, R. Tucker, J. H. Williams, and W. S. B. Woolhouse; Treasurer, J. Laurence; Honorary Secretaries, A. Day and J. H. Williams.

### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

**MOS.** Architects, 8.—'New Assize Courts, Manchester,' Mr. Waterhouse.  
—Geographical, 8.—'Journey to Wahabee Capital, Arabia,' Col. Felly; 'The Koran,' Capt. Allen Young.  
**TUES.** Syro-Egyptian, 7.30.—'Original Site of Church of Holy Sepulchre,' Rev. J. Mills.  
—Ethnological, 8.—'Stonehenge,' Dr. Neilson; 'Religious Festival, comprising Leaf-wearing, &c.,' Dr. Short.  
—Zoological, 8.—'Structure of Potamogeton,' Prof. Allman.  
**WED.** Microscopical, 8.  
—Archæological Association, 8.—'Wall-paintings at the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester,' Mr. Baigent.  
**THURS.** Numismatic, 7.—Annual Meeting.  
—Linnean, 8.—'New Phasmida,' Mr. Bates; 'Arctic Algae,' Dr. Dickie; 'Two new Genera of African Anonaceæ,' Prof. Oliver.  
—Chemical, 8.—'Lactic, &c. Series of Acids,' Messrs. Frankland and Duppa.  
—Royal, 8.  
—Antiquaries, 8.  
**FRI.** Philological, 8.—'Identity of *Alia* and *Auguster*,' Prof. Key; 'Vedic Word *Aditi*,' Rev. J. Davies; 'Termination of threshold, &c.,' Mr. Morris.

## FINE ARTS

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The British Institution is fortunately able this year to display one of the very finest pictures of a domestic nature that Rubens ever painted. This is No. 52, the famous life-sized portrait of himself, his second wife, Helena Forment, and their child, from the Duke of Marlborough's collection at Blenheim. The position assigned to it, both for light and considering the ease with which it can be inspected, is deservedly the best in the room. Those who remember the companion picture of the painter's wife descending the steps of a mansion to her carriage, exhibited in the same place two years ago, will be prepared to admit that this, in point of effect, variety and composition, is even superior. It is rare indeed to meet with a large work of this great painter in which the execution can be uniformly attributed to his own hand. The subject being strictly domestic, may have possessed a sacred character for him, and the artist would naturally have dispensed with the services even of his most valued assistants. The pure clearness of the colours, the freedom of handling, and the exquisite beauty of the lady's complexion, united with the most careful modelling of the forms, show triumphantly how fully Rubens possessed the highest qualities required in the production of the

most perfect works of Art. Tranquillity and a sense of thorough enjoyment pervade the figures before us, whilst the cheerful colours of the garden in which they are walking, and the brilliant hues of the flowers and the macaw in the background, satisfy the eye and compensate for the somewhat large mass of pure black caused by the ample folds of the lady's dress. The picture has always been highly valued, and was presented by the city of Brussels to the great Duke of Marlborough.—After dwelling upon this superb work of Art, it is somewhat painful to pass to No. 1, a large full-length picture of Pausias and Glycera, misnamed 'Rubens and his Wife,' which commands attention as occupying the post of honour at the end of the room. The best that can be said of it is, that it belongs to the school of Rubens, and that the flowers, unduly prominent, are probably the work of Brouhael.—A fine specimen of the great powers of Rembrandt will be found in a panel painting, No. 109, belonging to Sir St. John Mildmay, representing a girl disturbed in bed and lifting back the curtain with her left hand. The perfect naturalness of her attitude, the homeliness of her countenance, and the golden finery glittering in her hair, the half-exposed bosom and embroidered pillow-case produce combinations and contrasts which not unnaturally led to the present designation of 'Rembrandt's Mistress.' It is signed, and dated 1650.—An admirable Venetian picture, on a small scale, representing 'A Musical Party seated in a Garden,' No. 23, purchased by Lord Lansdowne from the collection of Lord Northwick, worthily bears the great name of Giorgione, notwithstanding that many critics have preferred to attribute it to Palma.—A large and fine picture of 'St. John writing the Apocalypse,' by Bassano, No. 77, and belonging to Lord Powis, is the only remaining large figure-painting, distinct from portraiture, likely to leave a satisfactory impression upon visitors to the gallery this year.

So singularly destitute is the present collection of historical subjects on a large scale that the eye rests with satisfaction on a massive picture, 'The Adoration of the Magi,' No. 112, painted by Cornelius Schut; glowing with crimson and glittering with gold. The management of light is peculiar, as coming upon the figures from the infant, who is in himself far from being the centre of light, inasmuch as he is peculiarly endowed with strong side-shadows on his limbs. The tact of Correggio in this respect, as shown in his famous 'Notte,' being entirely wanting to the self-sufficient painter of the Flemish school.—A small and very solemn picture of a Pieta, by Lodovico Carracci, No. 45, contributed by the Earl of Warwick, is a valuable example of the eclectic period of Italy; whilst Venetian superiority in portraiture is well shown in the standing figure of a boy holding a racket, No. 91, an unknown portrait, belonging to the same nobleman.—Two heads of Franciscan monks reading a music-book, No. 30, also from Warwick Castle, exhibits a dash and boldness, combined with colour, peculiar to Van Dyck, which in former times, from its great popularity, became the prototype of numerous repetitions.—A quaint domestic subject, a girl with children making fritters, painted by Jan Steen, No. 113, and contributed by Sir St. John Mildmay, is a genuine specimen of the painter, with rich colouring, hideously ugly faces, of unusual simplicity of composition, and with, comparatively speaking, figures on a large scale. The picture is well known as having been in the Braamcamp and Holderness collections.—The companion picture, No. 107, as it hangs in the Gallery, called 'The Drained Cask,' is unworthy of the name of Steen, and does little credit to those intrusted with hanging the pictures, when paintings so destitute of "quality" are thus forced upon the eye. The strength of the present exhibition may be said to consist chiefly in the portraits; many of the oldest among them pertaining to Van Dyck, and being for the most part of historical characters. One of the finest and the best seen, serving, we may say, as a key-note to the rest, will be found in Lord Warwick's excellent Van Dyck portrait of King Charles the First, No. 56, a half-length figure, clothed in black, wearing the large silver star on his cloak, and resting his right hand upon a table by the side of his hat. The original picture



from which the well-known engraving was taken, is supposed to have been burnt in the fire which destroyed Whitehall Palace. Full-length portraits of the Earl of Holland, No. 2, the Marquis of Huntley, No. 12, the Duke of Hamilton, No. 25, and the Duke of Richmond, No. 21, all by Van Dyck, and contributed by the Duke of Buccleuch, are valuable family possessions, genuine works of the great painter and interesting to many as the originals of some of the most striking portraits engraved in Lodge's Historical collection. Lord Treasurer Portland and Lord Baltimore, Nos. 18 and 26, are pictures of a similar interest, from Lord Verulam's collection at Gorbamouth. A royal group, No. 50, of Charles the Second as a boy, standing by the side of a large dog with his brother and sisters, James being still an infant in a cradle, is the contribution of Lord Bayning, and a repetition of the celebrated Van Dyck at Windsor Castle. More satisfactory, however, is the picture, No. 51, also the property of Lord Bayning, which contains the portraits of Prince Rupert, his elder brother Charles Louis, and not Prince Maurice, as stated in the Catalogue. It corresponds with the picture which is now in the Louvre, and believed to have formerly belonged to Charles the First. A very striking portrait of Montrose, No. 48, assigned to Dobson, and a perfect assimilation to Van Dyck in point of style, is one of the most impressive among this large group of distinguished characters. To this also Lord Warwick's name again appears as the generous contributor.

In the South Room, hanging curiously enough among modern English performances, we find a very remarkable picture, No. 167, called 'The Cook Maid,' the property of Lord Verulam, known to have been painted by a distinguished amateur, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to the great Lord Chancellor, and one of the most remarkable artists in England in the time immediately preceding Van Dyck's arrival. The portrait is supposed to be that of Lady Bacon herself; the subject taken from her habits of life; and the title a play upon her maiden name—Cooke. (See 'The Story of Lord Bacon's Life.') Those who are interested in the history of Art will do well to examine this picture with special care. The subject is one that Rubens and Snyders were always ready to combine upon. It represents a young woman seated on a low chair in front of a large dresser covered with dead game, among which a large white swan lying in front is very remarkable. An old man, a fowler, is just perceptible through the gloom in the background, and groups of birds are hung along the side of the wall. Live poultry also appear in the foreground. The figures are the size of life, and all objects throughout the picture are painted with extreme care and finish. The only point likely to betray the painting as the work of an amateur is a general paleness of colour and a slight timidity of handling.—Having thus penetrated into the apartment specially devoted to English works of art, it may be best for us to continue in that direction, and to complete as far as space permits our enumeration of the most remarkable examples of portraiture. A full-length picture of the two Misses Gainsborough standing together, and contributed by Mr. Whitbread, No. 155, is forcibly painted, and may be fairly cited as a fine and characteristic example of the artist's distinctive qualities and excellencies; the reverse, indeed, of what must be said of No. 154, George Prince of Wales, as a young man standing by his horse, or No. 161, 'A Cottage Girl,' holding a red pitcher and with a dog under her arm, in which the colours are heavy and glaring, and the extremities sadly deficient in clearness of drawing. The subject, however, is very pleasing and familiar to most persons by means of a woodcut in the Gainsborough portion of Allan Cunningham's 'British Painters.' Had the execution equalled that of the 'Blue Boy' in the Grosvenor collection, or the portrait of old Schomburgk at South Kensington, it would have been one of the most delightful pictures in existence. Reynolds's full-length portrait of Lady Eglington playing a harp, No. 118, belonging to Lord Lindsay, is the perfection of simplicity and quiet dignity. Lady Dundas also, No. 116, by the same artist, playing a triangle, and the property of Lord

Zetland, is an instance of the power which Reynolds possessed so conspicuously of investing a subject with special interest, even when limited to the employment of the simplest means. Romney's 'Lady Hamilton as St. Cecilia,' No. 141, is large, empty, pretentious and unsatisfactory. The powers of Reynolds, however, as a colourist are most especially seen in his picture of a nymph, No. 97, the property of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The picture, as we read in his biography, cost him much trouble and infinite pains; but the result, in force, richness and brilliancy of colour of the flesh, united with a superbly conceived landscape background, and aided by the rich hues of a curtain, has been rarely equalled. In perfect contrast to this we may turn to the same artist's little girl, No. 101, Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, standing in childish simplicity, holding her hands before her. The whole figure is relieved against a background of pale blue sky, with merely so much ground at the lower part of the picture as to reach up to her ankles.

A curious instance of a misnomer occurs in a picture, No. 147, belonging to Lord Cadogan, which is described in the Catalogue as 'Earl Cadogan, &c.' It is the counterpart of, if not the same as, an interesting picture formerly at Strawberry Hill, representing the second Lord Edgumbe, George Selwyn and George James Williams, intimate friends of Horace Walpole, and painted expressly for him by Sir Joshua. It is remarkable as one of Reynolds's few works on a small scale, and was expressly described by Walpole as having been painted for him in one of his letters to George Montagu at the close of 1761.—A conversation-piece by Hogarth, No. 150, comprising members of the Western family, and Mr. Hatsell, the Rector of Rivenhall, is an admirable illustration of domestic life at the middle of the last century. Everything, down to the furniture,—the harpsichord, the silver table with tea-things set out upon it,—is painted with the most absolute precision. Notwithstanding which, all sense of labour or constraint in regard to handling is completely avoided. The picture is honestly painted and admirably preserved. Another picture, also by Hogarth, No. 123, belonging to the same family, and representing Mr. Western in his academical dress, 1734, is curious, but more formal, and consequently less interesting. A charming little picture, exhibiting a full-length, sprightly figure of a lady dancing, and also attributed to Hogarth, No. 126, is the property of Dr. Hamilton, and represents Mrs. Garrick in her earlier days when she was known to the public as La Violette, the new dancer, from Vienna, about 1746.—A fine modern portrait will be found in Lawrence's 'Duke of Wellington,' No. 169, contributed by General Arbuthnot.—As a striking contrast between two painters and two ladies, we may cite the portraits of the two wives of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. That of the first wife, No. 164, painted by Hoppner, being solid and sedate, with much richness of colour, in a quiet contemplative attitude, with rich brown hair falling in straight masses along the forehead; whilst her dress, of a dark grey colour, with tight short sleeves, is entirely divested of ornament. The second wife, No. 160, painted by Lawrence, notwithstanding that the artist evidently bestowed great care upon his subject and employed his best pains on the execution, is artificial and wanting in repose. The dress appears flimsy, and the entire figure is overstrained. It seems to belong to another generation. The lady by Hoppner is certainly one of his best and most matured performances.—A rare gem will be found in Wilkie's little picture of 'The Errand Boy,' No. 152, contributed by Mr. F. Huth, which contrasts forcibly with Uwins's gaudy, but well-intended, picture of 'A Neapolitan teaching her Child to Dance the Tarantella,' No. 156, the property of Mr. Wheeler.—A very striking coast-scene, by Calcott, No. 166, 'The Unloading of a Stranded Vessel,' contrasts with a wild and extravagantly conceived 'View in Yorkshire,' No. 117, by Ward, belonging to Mr. Louis Huth, in which both artists have depended for special effect upon sudden and violent contrasts of scale in the various objects.

Copley Fielding is seen here on a large scale in a composition of much grandeur with poetic con-

ception, No. 138, representing Carnarvon Castle, viewed across the water, at sunset. The execution of the heavy masses of foliage of trees in the middle distance is monotonous, and wanting that lightness and variety so observable in nature herself, and which Claude and Turner in their similar compositions never failed to imitate.—For the first time, and with pain, we find Roberts included among the recognized deceased artists. His picture, No. 163, the 'Interior of the Church of St. Jacques at Antwerp,' painted in 1849, and contributed by Mr. John Pender, can hardly be considered a satisfactory specimen of his peculiar merits.—Among the landscapes by the Flemish masters, we can do little more than specify, as deserving particular observation, a fine landscape by Hobbema, No. 40, and a Ruysdael, No. 7, both the property of Mr. George Field.—There is also a fine large landscape by Both, No. 49, belonging to Lord Feversham, and a remarkably fine Burghem, No. 53, the property of Mr. Wynn Ellis.—Of all pictures belonging to the Dutch School, few will be found so universally pleasing and striking as two companion pictures by Metz, contributed by Mrs. Hope. They are called respectively the 'Letter Writer,' No. 8, and a 'Lady reading a Letter,' No. 6. The vividness with which everything in these pictures is presented to the eye is literally astonishing, especially in the picture of a young man in black seated writing at the table, covered with carpet-work, in front of an open window. These very famous pictures were formerly in the Bruyn and Braamcamp collections.—An excellent picture by Teniers, a merry-making or feast in the open air, No. 5, the property of Mr. Wynn Ellis, and a fine Wouvermans, No. 9, in his grey tone, with numerous figures engaged in hawking in a very varied landscape, the horizon being remarkably high, belonging to Lord Feversham, are all that we find ourselves able to enumerate.

Among the examples of the oldest masters connected with the history of Art, will be found Mr. Wornum's Madonna enthroned, signed by Margaritone, No. 75, which has already been described in this journal. Also an exquisitely-finished head of Christ crowned with thorns, No. 89, a genuine and admirable example of Antonello da Messina, contributed by Mr. J. C. Robinson. The Virgin and Child, by Pietro della Francesca, No. 84, belonging to the Marquis d'Azeglio and a half-length figure of the Saviour rising from the tomb, holding the banner of the Redemption, No. 81, contributed by Mr. R. Fisher, attributed to Conegliano, but probably the work of Basaiti. A very curious portrait of a lady wearing an elaborate head-dress and embroidered bodice and sleeves, entitled 'Sibylla Persica,' No. 82, the property of Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley. It is evidently a faithful portrait of some distinguished lady of the fifteenth century. A very small and exquisite gem, 'St. Francis receiving the Stigmata,' clearly the portrait of some distinguished person,—perhaps even a layman, as the tonsure is wanting,—will be found in No. 41, contributed by Lord Heytesbury. It is a rare and fine specimen of the Van Eyck school, rich and brown in colour, and in point of finish a perfect wonder. The extreme smallness of this panel and the place assigned to it will unfortunately cause many to leave it unnoticed.

#### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE finished marble statue of Sir Charles Barry left Mr. Foley's studio on Tuesday last for permanent erection in the New Palace at Westminster: a graceful tribute to the memory of its architect.

The site selected in Westminster Abbey for a statue of the late Lord Canning is in close proximity to that of the Right Hon. George Canning. The work is placed in the hands of Mr. Foley, who is also commissioned with an equestrian group of the same personage for India, of which empire Lord Canning was Viceroy and Governor-General for the full term of six years.

London topographers of the future may thank us for the information that, at certain "photographic establishments" not a hundred miles from Chelsea, the appetites as well as the vanity of the public are stimulated by the offer of an "eclips-

and your likeness for sixpence." In these cases, the combined charms of the offer are employed in aid of two apparently irreconcilable branches of science; but, in another case, which is really like a gastronomic incantation, as practised of old, the added temptation to "your likeness" is a cup of coffee. So keen-edged is modern competition, that two men who had united their respective crafts, in photography and tobacco-selling, quarrelled; one of them, the "professor," immediately opened a tobacco-shop next door to his quondam partner, and completely cut him out by the offer of "your likeness and a cigar for sixpence."

William Denholm Kennedy died in Soho Square on Friday, last week, surviving but a few days his brother Col. J. D. Kennedy. The artist was born at Dumfries, on the 16th of June, 1813. He died in harness, busily at work up to the time of his sudden death. The readers of this journal may remember many of his works, exhibited during the last thirty years, from 'The Last of all the Bards' to 'The Land of Poesy and Song,' in the present Exhibition in Trafalgar Square. The deceased was a travelling student of the Royal Academy, and has on one or two occasions narrowly missed his election as Associate.

A statue is to be erected to Melancthon in the market-place at Wittenberg, in juxtaposition to that of Luther, and will be uncovered on the anniversary of the publication of the Confession of Augsburg, the 25th inst.

The Archaeological Museum at Athens is to be proceeded with, from designs by M. Lange, of Munich.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**MUSICAL UNION.**—Madame Schumann, on TUESDAY NEXT, June 13, will play the Grand Duet, in D, Mendelssohn, with Signor Piatti; also Solos by various Composers. Lauterbach will play in Quintet, G major, Spohr, and Beethoven, 4th Quartet in B flat, Tietjens, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the usual places. Members can pay for Visitors at St. James's Hall.

J. KILLA, Director, 15, Hanover Square.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.**—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. SIXTH CONCERT, MONDAY, June 12.—The Programme will comprise Wagner's Overture to 'Rienzi'; Molique's Flute Concerto (MS.); Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in E flat; Mozart's Symphony in D; and Beethoven's Overture to 'King Stephen.' Flautist, Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Flautist, Mr. Svendsen. Violinist, Mdlle. Tietjens.—Tickets of Messrs. Addison & Lucas, 210, Regent Street.

**Mrs. JOHN MACFARREN, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at Three, Egyptian Hall.**—MORNING at the PIANOFORTE. Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Hummel, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Brissac. Vocalists: Madame Gifford, Miss Marian Walsh, Miss Emily Pitt.—Tickets, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; at the Hall.

**MR. W. G. CUSINS'S ANNUAL GRAND ORCHESTRAL MORNING CONCERT,** under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, on FRIDAY, June 16, at the Hanover Square Rooms. Artists: Mesdames Louisa Price, Parepa, Mesent, S. Pyne, and Joachim; Dr. Günz, Signor Agnelli, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Signor Della Sette, the Orpheus Glee Union, Herr Joachim, Madame Schumann, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. W. G. Cusins.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s., may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; at the Rooms, and of Mr. Cusins, 33, Nottingham Place, York Gate, Regent's Park.

**JUNE 17.**—Mr. WALTER MACFARREN'S THIRD PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCE, Hanover Square Rooms, SATURDAY, June 17, at Three o'clock.—Programme: Fantasia on Fugue, Bach; Sonata in A, G. A. Macfarren; Impromptu (Sul Mare) and Valse (The Skylark), Walter Macfarren; Grand Duo (Homage to Handel), Moecheles, Mr. Walter Macfarren and his pupil, Mr. Ridley Prentice; Variations Sérieuses, Mendelssohn; Romanças, Kate Loder; Fantasia, Op. 77, Beethoven; Melodies (Two Buds and Jessamine) and Fantasia Caprice (La Fête d'Hiver), Walter Macfarren.—Tickets, numbered and reserved, 7s., at the Rooms, the Musicellers', and Mr. Walter Macfarren, 3, Osmaburgh Terrace.

**MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT,** June 18.—Hanover Square Rooms.—Mr. Sims Reeves will sing, for the first time, 'Lost Hope' scene. Words by H. F. Chorley, Esq., Music by Brinley Richards; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new Duet for Piano and Violoncello: 'Through the Day, ye Little Birds' (Madrigal), full Choir.—Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Pague, and Messrs Sullivan and Calvert. The Welsh Harp, Graffius (by permission of Lord and Lady Hanover) will play on the Triple-strunged Welsh Harp.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s.; at the Musicellers' and of Mr. Brinley Richards, No. 6, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—*Cherubini's 'Medea.'*—With the exception of a revival at Mayence,—the theatre of which town is on no scale to present an opera so grand and difficult,—possibly no performance of Cherubini's 'Medea' nearer England or nearer our own time, has been given, than one offered as a regale to Dr. Mendelssohn, at Frankfurt, in August, 1844, a description of which will be found in 'Modern German Music' (Smith, Elder & Co., 1854). Possibly one reason of such abstinence was there stated, in the comment passed

on Fräulein Neuther, who, strenuous as she was, could not struggle against the exhausting difficulties of the part. "I have never seen or heard on the stage," said the writer, "an actress who, supposing her to command the requisite physical requisites for the part of *Medea*, had physical power to execute Cherubini's music, with the exception of Madame Stockl Heinefetter, and (possibly) Mdlle. Cruvelli." To these names a third might have been added, that of Madame Bürde-Ney. The two first-named ladies have left the stage; nor had any of the three the dignity and intensity of passion claimed by the character of the Colchian sorceress. By no one who had ever trembled under the spell of *Pasta*, exhibited in the weaker opera of Simone Mayer, could any successor be seen without an exposure to comparison, severe, yet inevitable; but *Pasta* could not have held out, save on one of her very best nights, in her very best time, during one of the three acts, planned with a ruthless prodigality of force by Cherubini. Therefore, save under peculiar conditions, this old Greek tale, in passages so transcendently set, has been virtually lost to the theatre, and therefore on every ground a chance of studying it anew amounts to one of those pieces of real good fortune for which lovers of real Art have reason to be earnestly thankful. There can be no call to descant anew on the grand old classical legend, of which the leading features were fairly preserved by Hoffmann, who arranged it for Cherubini's use, beyond pointing out that its interest is inevitably weakened by the character of the principal man—the bald nakedness of whose ungrateful meanness comes out into the highest relief in *Opera*; since there, in tracing outlines, all compensations and compromises of demi-tint, and episode, and plea in mitigation, are impossible, and when they are attempted only tend to confusion, not to exculpation.

We cannot better convey our judgment of the music of 'Medea' than by condensing the analysis of the opera attempted in the work referred to. "The music, in obedience to the arrangement of the drama, might be objected to as too largely made up of solos and duets, were not the chorus so employed as to conceal the monotony which must else have resulted from such a general want of complication. After the well-known wild and fiery overture in F minor, the music commences with a chorus of the female attendants of *Dirce*, on a gracefully delicate *motivo*, deliciously instrumented. This is followed by an air of parade for the bride of *Jason*, brilliantly and buoyantly accompanied, the vocal part of which is insufficient in interest. The grand March for the entry of *Creon*, *Jason*, and the chorus, approaches Handel's *Marches* in its stateliness. The address of *Jason* to *Dirce* is weak; but few things in *Opera* are finer than the following solo for bass and chorus, in which *Creon* invokes a blessing on the coming nuptials. Here, again, the orchestral portion is rich and sonorous, having that well-nourished substance in its central or tenor part, which is particularly distinctive of Cherubini. The next scene introduces *Medea* to upbraid and threaten; and in return to be warned and menaced by *Creon*. This is done in a piece of declamatory music full of force and judicial terror. But the sorceress-queen does not quail before it. Retaining *Jason* when the rest are gone, she endeavours once again to cast her enchantments round him. Her air in F major, 3, though a fine specimen of Cherubini's *cantabile* style, is flawed by singularities. The abrupt cry, not to call it jerk, on the word 'ingrat!' which finishes many of the phrases, interferes with the general pathos of the appeal. The following duet in E minor betwixt *Medea* and *Jason*, which closes the first act, is one of the most highly wrought and thoroughly sustained explosions of passion existing in opera. The vocal parts are in the most forceful declamatory style, not without relief and contrast; the orchestra is treated with an amplitude of sweep, an ever-increasing animation and interest which arrest the breath. The close of this first act of 'Medea' is one of the marvels of music—in opera what one of *Lea*'s great scenes is in tragedy. The instrumental introduction to the Second Act compels the ear to listen; then comes a concerted piece in which *Medea* entreates *Creon* to permit her to tarry awhile longer; the fragments of dialogue and chorus being skilfully

and probably wrought. The following arietta for *Neris*, *Medea*'s attendant, though deliciously scored, is felt to be an interruption rather than a contrast, however necessary for the relief of the principal singer. Then comes another duet betwixt *Medea* and *Jason*, in which the tempest breaks out with a yet wilder fury than before. In this will be observed an admirable specimen of the employment of the *tremolando*,—that expedient since so vulgarized by misuse. As a whole, however, this duet does not surpass the duet of the first act, and failing to do this, falls short of it in interest. The finale is the grand bridal scene. Here the important portion is the religious choral march to which the procession moves, since the central concerted piece is weak, save at the movement of *Medea*'s ejaculatory interruption. The march is worthy of all honour and study. All that is known of the Greek tones was obviously familiar to Cherubini, as must be felt in the unison choral hymn, and in the ordinance of the instrumental strain which moves in antiphony to and, later, in support of it. It is interesting to compare it with Gluck's Greek sacred marches. In them the sentiment of beauty is far stronger and sweeter. Cherubini is more antique, remote, and in some measure cold. Yet the scene to the close of the act is of the highest quality, and the final burst, when *Medea* rushes to the altar, is dramatically fine as carrying expectation forward, and makes another of those declamatory points of which the part is only too full. The Third Act—that of vengeance—opens with one of the finest storm preludes in existence. From the time when *Medea* appears on the scene, in the midst of this tumult of the elements, she is never again allowed to quit the stage—the remainder of the opera consisting of two scenes for her, both on the grandest scale; the first with her children, the second as the triumphant Nemesis dealing destruction round her. To specify the noble passages and points of detail as keen as lightning, with which these tremendous scenes are filled, is within these limits obviously impossible. Yet, as compared with similar tragic passages by Gluck, they fall short, inasmuch as he could render force as violent and frenzy as tempestuous, with a larger admixture of vocal beauty. On the other hand, the instrumental portion has a *verve*, a variety and a might, which, at the period when Gluck wrote, were indicated not perfected."

To the study made as above on the occasion of the Frankfurt performances, a few touches have to be added with reference to the excellent revival at Her Majesty's Theatre. First, Signor Ardit's recitatives are modest and brief; as such, on every ground to be commended. Then, the pruning-knife has been judiciously used, without destruction of that symmetry of which Cherubini was so consummate a master. The effect of the work was more intense on those to whom it was strange than those who have long tried duly to appreciate it could have expected; and this, in part, to be ascribed to the discretion used in its production.

But in every main feature the performance is a remarkable one, which will redound to the credit of Mr. Mapleson's management. We have never accepted Mdlle. Tietjens as the new Tragic Muse, on whom the mantle of *Pasta* and *Malibran* is reputed to have fallen; but this, by much the most difficult part she has attempted, is the one in which she seems, as an actress, to approach nearer high drama than on any former occasion. She misses, however, an opportunity in the bridal scene; the one where *Pasta*'s attitude of silent vengeance maturing its fell purpose was so appalling, without the slightest disturbance of stage effect. Her voice proves equal to the strain with which it is loaded by Cherubini. We shall be disappointed if this does not ripen into one of her best personations. The *Jason*, Dr. Günz, is perhaps no more insipid than a *Jason* is permitted to be. Mr. Santley's *Creon* (though the part is not among those which suit his voice best) is excellent;—and so is the orchestra, and so is the chorus. The audience was thoroughly aroused and interested. On ourselves this superb real work, as coming after the effect of the flashy, flashy, trashy, musical dramas, which we are invited to accept as new, is not to be overestimated. The sensation of satisfaction and excitement, not without surprise, is as strong as that which any true



lover of sculpture must feel, who, after "running the gauntlet" through a crowd of fauns, dancing-girls, and other such modern furniture marble-folk, finds himself looking up to Michael Angelo's 'Pensiero' in the Medici Chapel.

**CONCERTS.**—With the utmost goodwill, it is no easy service to keep pace with the course of London music, nor to avoid omissions. We must repair two, by naming Mr. W. Macfarren and Mr. Deacon as having given chamber concerts worthy of registry.

Yesterday week, Mr. Halle's *Recital* was duly given, with a programme of unusual interest; also Herr Pauer's *Concert*. This last had interest and character given to it by several of our excellent townsmen's new compositions; among them a Bolero and a Hungarian Caprice, transcripts from Handel and Bach, and a very fine set of variations on the theme "My faith and truth," from 'Samson.' We have not heard anything superior of its kind for many a day,—more vigorous, better contrasted, and calculated for display of the instrument. Besides these were arrangements of themes of Beethoven and Mozart, for pianoforte and clarinet, in which he was joined by Mr. Lazarus. Herr Pauer, also, took part with Herr Lauterbach and M. Paque, in Schumann's second *Trio*, a work we are disposed to prefer to the better known Quintett and Quartett from the same hand; and joined Mdlle. Bettelheim in Mendelssohn's *Allegro Brillante*, Op. 92. There was German singing by Mdlle. Lina Sternberg, Herr Reichardt, and, better than either, by Herr Joseph Hauser, a son, if we do not mistake, of the artist whose good, solid singing made him popular in London some thirty-five years ago.

Mr. Charles Gardner's *Concert*, on Saturday, gave us, in company with Signor Piatti, Dr. Bennett's *Sonata*, with violoncello (the second movement of which is happily quaint), some pleasing pianoforte music, and songs by himself, and Chopin's *Rondo* for two pianos, Op. 73, in which he was assisted by Miss Lucy Clinton.—Mdlle. Elène Angele, who begs a hearing as one of the many young singers of promise, happily for concert-givers, coming forward, received her friends on Monday evening.—Miss Palmer, whose position is more assured in right of her superior experience and the intelligence with which she controls a voice naturally unmanageable, on Tuesday. Her programme was a good one, being strengthened by the names of Miss Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Halle, and Herr Straus.—Herr Jaell was the pianist at Mr. Ella's *Musical Union* on Tuesday; among other of the pieces was Schumann's unlovely Pianoforte Quartett, which, Mr. Ella assures us (to the credit of British judgment), "has yet to win its way to public favour in England," though it has been frequently offered to us, and though "Madame Schumann assures us that it is more highly esteemed in Germany than the Quintett of her husband." We are sorry that German taste is in so sickly a plight. Mendelssohn's Posthumous Quintett (the superb *adagio* of which contains more real music than the whole mass of Schumann's concoctions) was also performed.

An announcement of great comfort appeared in the journals of the week, to the effect that Mr. Howard Glover's fiftieth and last grand Morning Concert was to be held on Thursday.—We are absolved from speaking of the last concert of the *Musical Society* (at which Herr Straus played one of Spohr's *Concertos*, and Mr. Santley sang), by the absence of novelty from its programme. By supineness in effort, and incompleteness in performance, arising, in large part, from insufficient rehearsal, under incompetent conductors, what may be called the corporate orchestral societies of London give increasing dissatisfaction to the large and influential body of cultivated amateurs. No one need be surprised should this take outward and visible shape in the establishment of a new series of concerts. The time is ripe for such a step, and the subject is one to which we may return ere long, not having thrown out this hint at random. Besides other music to which we may possibly refer next week, concerts have been given during

the past six days by M. Loenen, Mr. Tamplin (on the organ), M. Paque and Herr Blumenthal.

**STRAND.**—On Monday, a new burlesque, so called, was produced, entitled 'Windsor Castle,' and founded on Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novel of that name. Some help, probably, has also been received from the drama frequent at transpontine and east-end theatres in the disposition and matter of the scenes. But even in regard to these there is little of a proper burlesque relation in the dialogue of the new piece; and there is no attempt at any such relation in the musical department. Mr. Frank Musgrave, the musical director of the theatre, has elected to stand as an original composer, and accordingly we have no parodies either of songs or tunes, and the whole drama, with its accompaniments, appeals to judgment as an independent work. Mr. Burnand has, therefore, done injustice to himself in describing the result as, in any shape, a burlesque,—it is, in fact, an operatic extravaganza, and should take rank as a distinct species. There is, indeed, more of spectacle and pantomime in it than of caricature. The former is really gorgeous, and the costumes are of so warm a complexion that the heat of the theatre seemed palpably increased by their appearance. The Misses Gunniss in the *ballet*, with their assistants, were severely tasked. The evident aim was to produce an efficient imitation of the *divertissement* in 'Comus,' and to a great extent it was successful. The motive for its introduction is a welcome by villagers to Anne Boleyn, whose rôle is remarkably prominent in the action. Anne is not, however, the only or chief heroine of the drama, for she is outshone by Mabel Lyndwood (Miss Ada Swanborough), whose attractions for bluff King Hal (Miss Raynham) are almost irresistible. In the latter character, Mr. Burnand has given but little for this actress to delineate, and though she takes evident pains to make the most of it, the result is hardly satisfactory. Other notabilities of the time are introduced into the plot, such as the poetic Earl of Surrey (Miss Fanny Hughes), Sir Thomas Wyatt (Miss Maria Simpson), and Will Somers, the Court Jester (Mr. D. James). These are all decidedly well sketched, and the last with considerable elaboration. The characters that stand in the front rank are, however, Morgan Fenwolf, the gamekeeper (Mr. James Stoyke), and Herne, the hunter (Mr. C. Fenton)—both of them energetically supported. Between Herne and the jester one of those characteristic dances is introduced, which are not only grotesque but gladiatorial, and require an amount of athletic exertion terrible to think of during the summer months. Yet the merits of this production will insure this severe trial on all concerned in the performance. Its novelty must command recognition, though the kind of production attempted has not been without example on the French stage, under the title of "Bouffes Parisiens." Mr. Burnand has depended more upon show and action than on dialogue, which is not abundant, and but sparsely sprinkled with puns. The scenery, painted by Mr. C. Fenton, is not only appropriate but picturesque. The last imitates the Arrah-na-Pogue scene of climbing the Ivy, and is the only point of burlesque in the piece. Deprived in general of such accessories, the action has to depend on its rapidity and unexpectedness.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE precedence due to Cherubini's 'Medea' obliges us to postpone some notice of the revival of 'Linda' at Covent Garden Theatre, with its new cast. 'Fra Diavolo' is in preparation there, for Mdlle. Lucas and Signor Mario.

Signor Panconi, a tenor of some repute, new to England, is now in London. M. Georges Pfeiffer, the clever French pianist and composer, is here again.

We perceive by the *Times* that at the meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's, on Thursday week, a new 'Te Deum,' by Mr. Goss, unisonal, though with a rich organ accompaniment, expressly composed for one of these gatherings of very young voices, was produced.

It is said that Mdlle. Adelina Patti will take part in the coming Handel Festival at Sydenham.

Among other of the young English musicians who have come hither with a view of exhibiting the results of their foreign study, is Mr. Walter Bache. It is no indiscretion to state that this young gentleman has been largely counselled, if not influenced, by the Abbé Liszt, seeing that, for one of his first public performances, at the concert he is about to give, in company with M. Gustave Garcia, he announces one of the Abbé's "Preludes," for two pianofortes. In this he will be joined by Mr. Dannreuther.

Mr. E. Smith's English Opera speculation at Astley's has already come, as might have been expected, to its last nights.

Herr Fischek is in London again.

There has been a revival of the old stir in the Kirk of Scotland regarding the use of the organ in public worship, which is denounced by one party as papistical and savouring of idolatry. The amount of bigoted nonsense vented on the occasion seems to have been even greater than usual.

We are requested to state that the *libretto* to Mr. Langton Williams's operetta, 'The Miller's Daughter,' now being performed at the Haymarket Theatre, is by Mr. Frederick Enoch.

Let our neighbours who write such uncivil and astounding truths concerning the climate, the customs, and the courtesies of England, be ever so loth to admit the fact, Paris, at the end of the season, on a stormy day, can look as deserted and wretched as the West End of London in September. In the evening, it is true, there is life in the theatres. The three Operahouses (not counting the Variétés, where the *fadaises* of M. Offenbach's 'La Belle Hélène' are enacted) were a fortnight since still open; the Grand Opéra subsisting on 'L'Africaine,' the Opéra Comique (which is instructive) making out its week's bill without recourse to any of the new works lately produced there. M. Gevaert's 'Le Capitaine Henriot' and M. David's 'Saphir' have given way to careful revivals of 'Zampa' and 'Le Pré aux Clercs.' However hard was the struggle of Hérold during his lifetime, he does not want honour in his own country now! They say that his 'Marie' is to be produced again.—At the Théâtre Lyrique, Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth' was then given alternately with 'La Flûte Enchantée.' Both performances claim a word; the Shakespearean opera as showing the best and the worst side of its writer's talent, for 'Macbeth' makes it evident that Signor Verdi has a desire for declamatory truth, and that while he often abandons himself to melodies of a desperate frivolity (as, for instance, the lady's goblet song in the Banquet Scene) he can effectively put forth a certain feverish and brutal force, captivating to those who delight in sensation, no matter how attained. On the other hand, nothing can be more absurdly, weakly colourless than all his Witch Music, whether, as here, sung by a chorus or danced. As compared with Chérad's 'Macbeth' (an opera which it would be worth while to revive), Signor Verdi's is inconsistent, patchy and puerile. It was given in Paris with due care. Madame Rey-Balla is strenuous as the *Lady*, but her voice is unequal to the sustained *fortissimo*, which the passionate and infuriate portions of her part demand, and in straining after this she sings frequently out of tune. Her execution is unfinished. Her appearance and action do not spoil the situations,—which is more than could be said in respect to her comrade, M. Ismael, who is vehement and rude rather than tragical. The opera, however, has been carefully studied, and put on the stage with all M. Carvalho's known taste and liberality. The operatic success of the Parisian season, however (no offence to 'L'Africaine'), has been the production of Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' with a *libretto* retouched, and gratuitously, it must be added, seeing that no amount of alteration can give dramatic life to a story crowded with absurdities. The version at the Théâtre Lyrique is performed with spoken recitative, and has been produced with all possible care and completeness. M. Michot is the tenor (not the better for the wear of the Grand Opéra). M. Depassio, who has a real, deep bass voice, is effective

as the *Sarastro*. *Papageno* and *Papagena* are well acted and sung by M. Troy and Madame Faure Lefebvre. The two *terzetta* of geni and of acolytes are well in tune. As *Queen of the Night*, Mdle. Nilssen is effective. This young lady has a pure extensive *soprano* voice, which has been well trained; though she cannot produce the *F* in *all*, which the excruciating part demands, without a grimace, the note is still there, in perfect tune. The *Pamina* of Madame Miolan-Carvalho is exquisite in ease, elasticity of tone, accent and expression (all of which Mozart's music demands), leaving nothing to desire. We have heard the music of the *master* sung so thoroughly to our liking by no one save Madame Sontag. Such a display of real Art, small as is the part, would save any opera, very little matter what the story. M. Carvalho is preparing a version of Mendelssohn's 'Heimkehr,' and a two-act work by M. Diaz, a son of the well-known painter.

The Book of Hallucination, to be continued, will contain no more curious chapter than the history of 'Tristan und Isolde.' We were not in full possession of the facts when we wrote last week. It appears that the three representations talked of were to be presented to the congregation of the Faithful, convoked by direct invitation to model representations in a letter from Herr Wagner. "It will be seen later," says the seer, whether there be ground for letting in the vulgar herd to enjoy "what is most elevated and profound in Art." "I should not have known," continues this most sublime among modern charlatans, "what to have done with a Parisian success for 'Tannhäuser!'" A pleasant and grateful saying this for the half-dozen believers in France who blew their trumpets of brass so loudly before their *Dalai-Llama!*

Herr Lowe, the composer of the opera, 'Cincino Concini,' is said to be at work on a great symphonic work, 'La Nuit.'

A new opera, 'The Cid,' with words and music by Herr Cornelius, has been represented at Weimar—"they say" with success.

Herr Becker, whose violin-playing is familiar to our chamber-concert-goers, has been "making a stand" at Florence in the best German music.

The new Park Theatre at Stockholm has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Madame Marchesi, we are informed, has accepted the appointment of Professor of Singing at the Conservatory at Cologne.

M. Fétis writes to the *Gazette Musicale* in enthusiastic strain of praise concerning the new organ of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, recently finished by Messrs. Merklin, Schultze & Co.

A concert has been given in Paris in aid of the funds for the erection of a statue to Bernard de Palissy.

Madame Viardot has been giving a sign of life at Baden-Baden, by playing the pianoforte part of Beethoven's Quartett, Op. 70, at a chamber concert.

There is to be a great musical festival at Mayence, on the 2nd and 3rd of July.

Herr Barth, in his day a notable tenor attached to the Court of Vienna, and who is said to have saved 'Adelaide' from the flames (to which Beethoven was ready to consign that far-famed song), by his beautiful reading of it, is just dead—aged eighty-four.

#### MISCELLANEA

"Shall" and "Will" in Geometry.—It does not appear that there has been any definite use of "shall" and "will" in geometrical investigations. In 'Euclidis Elementorum, per Cunradum Daupodium, Argentorati, M.D.LXX,' I find "si...erunt—erit" indiscriminately used in Book I. It is the same in the Greek of which the Latin is a rendering. The Second Book supplies us with "si...est—erit—sunt—sunt—est—sunt—sit," and several others. 'Euclidis Elementorum...ex versione Latina Frederici Commandini,' Oxonia, 1715, gives "si...erit—erunt—sunt," in the First Book; and with "si...sunt—est—sunt—erit—datum...sunt—sit, &c.," in the Second, Third, &c., Books. In Cunn's 'Euclid,' London, 1745, "if...will—shall—is—are," occur without any systematic use of the terms being apparent. It is the same in Simon's 'Euclid,' Edinburgh, 1781. This author uses "if...is," in Book II. prop. 1 to 10; and then changes his phraseology to "shall" in the Problem, Book II. prop. 11. In this practice he is followed by Wallace, Young, Blacklock, Williams, Green, Isbister, and others. Dr. Crosswell uses "if...shall—is—are" promiscuously; but "shall" appears to prevail. This remark applies both to his 'Supplement to Euclid,' 1825, and also to his 'Geometrical Maxima and Minima,' 1817. In Lardner's 'Geometry,' 1830, I find a decided preference given to "if...will be—is—are"; "shall" is used in Book I. 22, and Book II. 11. The 'Geometry' by Pierce Morton, Esq., M.A., published by the Useful Knowledge Society, 1830, uses "if...shall" without any exception, so far as I am aware. There is no distinction made as to the use of the word, whether it be in the enunciation of a theorem or in stating the requirements of a problem. It would seem, however, that a contrary practice has prevailed amongst those writers who have not strictly followed in Euclid's steps. In Prof. Simpson's 'Geometry,' London, 1760—1821, the phraseology appears to be designed. It is "if...will be" for all theorems enunciated conditionally, and "shall" for problems where certain results are compulsorily determined from given data. The same plan is observed in Emerson's 'Geometry,' since "if" is mostly followed by "will be—is—are," "shall" being used a few times only. Prof. Leslie's language is even more precise. It is always "if...will be—is—are," and never once "shall," in his 'Elements of Geometry,' Edinburgh, 1820. In his 'Geometrical Analysis,' 1821, he uses "will" for all theorems, and "shall" for all problems which have to be analyzed and constructed. This practice is not without its Cambridge example, for out of 494 theorems and problems in Dr. Bland's collection, there are only 11 which contain "shall" in their conditional enunciations. Sir David Brewster's translation of Legendre's 'Elements of Geometry,' 1824, may also be cited as consistent in its phraseology. In all theorems he uses "if...will be—is—are," but in problems he invariably uses "shall." I am disposed to favour this definite use of "shall" and "will" in geometry. There is nothing of force in the results of a theorem expressed conditionally; they are simply the natural results of the conditions imposed upon the data. There is, however, an idea of force or compulsion in the enunciation of problems when certain lines have to be compelled to pass through given points, touch given circles, &c.; and hence in all such cases I should prefer "shall." This is, perhaps, the best compromise that can be offered to those who have taken sides in this controversy; and hence I beg to recommend it to your readers.

Burnley, Lancashire.

T. T. WILKINSON.

Facts and Figures.—From a recent return to the House of Commons some curious figures may be gleaned. It appears that the total population of England and Wales in 1831 and 1861 respectively was 13,896,797 and 20,066,224, showing an increase in the interval of thirty years equal to 44.4 per cent. The total population of the represented boroughs in the years named was 5,207,520 and 8,638,569; increase, 65.9 per cent. The registered parliamentary electors in boroughs in 1832 and 1864 were 285,077 and 491,229, increase 72.3 per cent. In the latter years there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the percentage of registered parliamentary electors to the population in boroughs in the same period. The aggregate numbers of county and borough electors registered in the same years were respectively 655,456 and 1,027,017, an increase of 56.7 per cent. The numbers of day scholars, according to the Education Commission of 1833 and the Census of 1861, were 1,276,947 and 3,150,048, increase 146.7 per cent. The number of paupers in 1849 was 1,088,659, in 1861 883,921, in 1863, 1,079,382; a decrease in the second case of 18.8 per cent., and in the third of 0.9 only. The number of persons committed for trial was, in 1831, 19,647; in 1864, 19,606, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. Other things being equal, this is gratifying, if we consider the increase of the

population in the interval to be no less than 44.4 per cent. Moreover, as the town population has increased out of all proportion to that of rural districts, and is peculiarly open to temptation, a good deal must be allowed for the different manner of administering the law in these cases. The number of letters delivered by the Post Office was, in 1839, 59,983,000, in 1864, 560,321,000, an increase of 834 per cent. The length of railways opened in 1831 was 74 miles, in 1863, 8,568; the amount of paid-up capital in the same was respectively 1,286,700l. and 322,237,978l.

Employment of Savages in War.—I inclose you a copy of a document which happened to come before me in the course of business, and which may throw some light on a question often agitated, among others by Fenimore Cooper, as to whether it was the English or the French who first resorted to the use of savage auxiliaries in the wars between civilized nations upon this continent. The original document is on record in the U.S. District Court here, and with it are many other documents of considerable interest, among others, several relating to the fortification of Quebec by the French engineer, Franquet, June 1750 to May 1754, one of which, dated May 15, 1752, from the Minister at Paris to Franquet, suggests that he should provide, in the first instance, for the defence of the upper town against the lower, in case the latter should fall into the enemy's hands. The original minute of this despatch is at Paris; it seems to be in the 'Registre des Minutes des Dépêches et Ordres du Roi, Canada, 1752.' The extract on file here is from the Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies, Cabinet du Ministre, Conservation des Archives Historiques, 1752, fol. 12. The original Minute seems to have gone considerably into detail, as the extract is interspersed with asterisks (thus \* \* \* \*) at the part relating to the fortifications, which was, no doubt, considered irrelevant to the objects for which the extract was made.

GEORGE C. MAHON.

119, Howard Street, Detroit, May 10, 1865.

"Order to Louis Le Gardeur de Repentigny to go to the War."

"Rolland Michel Barrin, Chev. Marquis de la Galissonière, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain of the King's ships, Commander-in-Chief for his Majesty in all New France, the lands and country of Louisiana. The Chevalier de Repentigny, Ensign of Infantry, is ordered to go to the war upon the territory of New England with the party of French and savages of which we have given him command. He is charged to treat the prisoners whom he may make with humanity, and to engage the savages to do the same.—Montreal, July 11, 1748. LA GALISSONNIÈRE. By his Lordship, Piniamet.

"Equipment of 80 Savages."

"80 guns, 80 breechcloths, 80 pairs of mittens, 100 deer-skins, 8 lb. of vermilion, 8 butcher's knives, 80 lb. of powder, 80 lb. of balls, 80 lb. of lead in bars, 80 collars for carrying, 80 awls, 80 tinder-boxes, 400 gun-flints, 80 powder-horns, 100 needles, 3 lb. of thread, 80 tomahawks, 8 hatchets, 4 pairs of scissors, 80 lb. of tobacco, 8 kettles, 8 canoes, victual for 18 days to St. Frederic. Two Iroquois, who have joined the party, have had the same. Twenty-six Canadians have also been equipped in the same way, and this party has received victuals to last them until reaching St. Frederic. Thirty-three Nipissing and Algonquin Indians have been equipped in the same way, and have received six guns."

Exhibit 36 in the case of De Repentigny v. The United States, filed Dec. 13, 1861. (Signed) Geo. G. BULL, U.S. District Court, Detroit, Mich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. J. K.—J. O. C.—received. W. D. W.—The numerical solution given by him is well known.

A. R.—A string of syllogisms, backed by an axiom which "will not be disputed," is not a solution of the difficulty.

NAUTICS.—Does he really think that he will twist us into a discussion by telling us that, if we do not answer his questions, he will "lay down the future course of his little craft upon the assumption" that we have "a resolute determination to jealously guard the mysteries of the profession"? An American editor would call him a naughty cuss.



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